

THE JERUSALEM POST

Third edition

IL5.50 (inc. Vat)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1978 • ELUL 26, 5738 • SHAWWAL 26, 1398 • VOL. XLVIII, No. 14432

House debate ends at 3 a.m.

Begin calls for national unity

By ARYEN RUBINSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin wound up the Knesset's historic and marathon 16-hour debate this morning at close to 3 a.m., declaring a new era is at hand.

The difference between "this night" and "other nights," he said, was that "on all other nights we had debated interim agreements, while this night the Knesset is debating an agreement that will terminate the state of war between Egypt and Israel."

In closing the debate the premier hit back at his critics. He denied the charge made early in the debate by Moshe Shafir that Begin, at yesterday's meeting of the Likud faction, had tried to "steamroller" the members to support the framework agreement. "We all know that the Likud is not a steamroller," he said. "It is a team of people who are not afraid to disagree."

Begin recalled that President Carter had tried twice at Camp David to persuade President Sadat to relent on the Sinai settlement issue. But Sadat told him he could not come home and face his people unless all of Sinai, including the settlements, would be returned to Egypt. "We changed three times the wording of the settlement clause," Begin said, "so as not to prejudice the Knesset debate."

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that there had been no U.S. pressure at Camp David. Israel was under pressure there, however — the same pressure in which the Knesset now found itself.

Never before had Israel been offered such a proposal for the establishment of normal relations with an Arab state, Dayan said. The Knesset could turn the framework agreement into a basis for peace or into a scrap of paper.

But if the Knesset should reject the agreement, what would the future be like? Ten more years of military government in the territories? Hussein getting more and more intractable? she would have to ask.

The government had said more than once: the settlements would not determine our borders; our borders would determine the location of our settlements, Dayan said.

Egypt was not the first state to offer us a full peace, he added. Jordan had done so two years ago. But neither side was prepared to accept the other's terms.

Contrary to what he had said some years ago, Dayan said, his present position was: Rather peace without Sharm e-Sheikh than Sharm e-Sheikh without peace — provided we can get guarantees on freedom of navigation.

Defence Minister Ezer Weizman said: "It's still too hard for us to comprehend the meeting of peace with the largest of Arab states. I believe we can reach a modus vivendi with the Egyptians."

"As for the settlements, a land is not won without a struggle. I prefer the pain of leaving settlements over the pain of war. For 30 years, we have waited for this opportunity."

"I am among those who believe that Sadat came here because he wanted peace, not only because he was having internal problems in his country. But, undoubtedly, a reason was also the existence of the Israeli Defence Forces as it is."

"True, territory is an important element in a country's security, but there are other factors, such as equipment and military organization."

"The security arrangements we have made are based on the assumption that we shall be at peace with Egypt. Our shipping will ply the Suez Canal, and Israel will still be able to travel southward to Sharm e-Sheikh. If they so wish."

"Our military stance in Sinai will remain such that if an Egyptian leader replaces Sadat, who does not want to live in peace, the IDF will be able to respond as required."



The cabinet table reacts to a debating point in the Knesset last night. From left to right: Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich, Prime Minister Begin, Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. (Rahamim Israel)

Carter takes issue with Begin on settlement freeze in W. Bank

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WASHINGTON — President Jimmy Carter yesterday sharply disagreed with Prime Minister Menachem Begin on the nature of the Israeli commitment at Camp David to freeze new settlement activity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The president, during a breakfast meeting with reporters, also said that no Arab leader, including Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, is ever likely to yield on the questions of Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the return of East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, and the "resolution of the Palestinian question in all its aspects."

Carter expressed hope that Jordan's King Hussein would give at least "tacit encouragement" to Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza to enter into negotiations with Israel leading to the establishment of the self-governing authority there. He offered his "optimistic assessment" that neither Hussein nor even Syrian President Hafez Assad had slammed the door to participating in negotiations with Israel. "I know we can get some Palestinians to negotiate," Carter added.

Regarding the settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Carter maintained that he had reached agreement with Begin to freeze settlement activity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but that he had insisted that the linkage was to the negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza.

Carter maintained that the U.S. had never "connected" the settlement freeze to the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations. And after the initial freeze, Carter continued, the status of future settlements in the West Bank and Gaza was to have been "determined by the negotiators."

U.S. officials have pointed out that this would amount to a de facto veto by the Arabs.

Press conference today

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — President Carter will hold a news conference at 2:00 GMT today (midnight Israeli time). White House spokesman Jody Powell said yesterday.

The president was expected to be asked about U.S. efforts to resolve differences with Israel over the Middle East accord reached at Camp David.

Powell said that diplomatic efforts to resolve the differences were continuing so that the exchange of U.S. and Israeli letters of understanding on the accord could be made public.

response "the following morning," the last day of the summit.

Carter said that this was not the U.S. "recognition," noting that this was an "important item" and that he had already informed Sadat of the Israeli acceptance. Carter considered the matter "done," agreeing that the section on the settlement freeze would be taken out of the "framework" document and included instead in an exchange of letters.

Begin has linked the settlement freeze to the three months period leading to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, but Carter yesterday insisted that the linkage was to the negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza.

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The president was clearly irritated by what he and other U.S. officials have regarded as an apparent effort by Israel to back out of this commitment.

Carter noted that the U.S. had dropped an earlier U.S. demand that Israel also agree — during the freeze — not to expand existing settlements. This was because Begin had argued that such a freeze would prevent families from living together.

Often, the president quoted Begin as having argued, mothers and fathers join their children at the settlements, after an initial "pioneering" period. To freeze the expansion of existing settlements, the president noted, would have prevented such family unifications.

But Carter was adamant in arguing that the agreement with Israel had called for only such "very limited expansion."

Asked about the possible involvement of Hussein in the negotiations, the president said that his own personal "optimistic" assessment was that neither Hussein nor Assad had "closed the door." But he noted that Hussein is going to be "very cautious."

At that point, Carter called attention to "three elements" on which none of the Arabs can be expected to yield: 1) Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza; 2) Return of East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, "possibly excluding" the Hebrew University area on Mount Scopus and the Jewish holy places, "particularly the Walling Wall"; and 3) The resolution of the Palestinian question in all its aspects.

Carter said that the matter of East Jerusalem was likely to be the most difficult because, he said, the Knesset has "officially annexed" it to Israel.

He disclosed that the three summiters had reached a tentative agreement on a vaguely worded paragraph regarding Jerusalem to be included in the Camp David document but later both Egypt and Israel thought it better to remove it because the issue was so "explosive."

The three leaders eventually exchanged a set of letters on Jerusalem.

Carter seemed to go out of his way to try to present the Israeli concessions toward the Palestinians made at Camp David. For example, the president pointed out that even Begin had come around to the position that "non-terrorist" members of the PLO "could theoretically be participants in the negotiations. He did not say where Begin had made this assertion.

Regarding the settlement controversy, the president noted that he and the Israeli and Egyptian delegations had spent five times longer discussing the future of the Sinai settlements than that of those in the West Bank.

But in trying to bolster his side of the controversy regarding the exact nature of the freeze on the West Bank, the president noted that he had regarded the U.S. willingness to drop the demand to stop expansion of existing settlements as well, as enough of a "trade-off" to enable Begin to accept the U.S. formulation.

"But I thought it was a good trade-off that in dropping the expansion language we added on the language that the status of future settlements would be decided during the negotiations," Carter said. "And to me it was a very clear understanding."

"I would feel it would be a very serious problem if the Israelis decided to tie it to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the Sinai, to which it is completely unrelated, because I expect those agreements to be consummated without delay."

Carter specifically said that the final, agreed language had been "very carefully recorded by me, by Secretary Vance, and by Attorney General Barak, who is now Supreme Court Justice Barak. I don't think there is any doubt about this language. At the time that this agreement was reached, which was probably after midnight on the day before we signed the agreement, we had many other items that were being decided. And this paragraph was (Continued on page 2, col. 5)

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset was due early this morning to endorse the Camp David peace accords, by more than a two-thirds majority. The debate, which began shortly after 10 a.m., was still going on after midnight, with Premier Menachem Begin giving a detailed reply. Begin had opened the debate on Monday.

The approval vote would give the go-ahead for negotiations to start with Egypt, to flesh out the Camp David framework agreements and prepare for the signing of a peace treaty. The vote also highlighted the serious rifts inside Herut and the National Religious Party, as well as inside the Likud bloc as a whole.

Begin was expected to get his wish that more votes be cast for him from the coalition benches than from the opposition. A straw poll carried out in the evening by the Likud and NRP whips showed Begin likely to get about 45 votes from the coalition (which musters 69 all told) and some 38 from the opposition.

This must have been cold comfort for the Likud leader, whose only solid backing came from the liberal wing. The Likud group was lost to him. Most painful of all, nine of his 21 Herut men — heirs to a group which would have laid down their lives blindly at their leader's word 30 years ago — had turned their backs on him.

As for the National Religious Party, where more than half said they would not vote for Begin, it was bitterly rent. The irony was that it had cut ties with the Alignment to follow a more nationalistic policy, and now found its new preference out-aligning the Alignment.

In Herut, the rebels were made up of intellectuals and MKs who entered the House mainly in this Knesset and the previous one. Their revolt will surely leave a legacy of bitterness for a long time.

Defence Minister Ezer Weizman told several reporters in the restaurant last night that the time for a reckoning had come with his Herut colleague, party chairman Prof. Moshe Arens, who was voting against the accords. "How can a man in that position in the party, who is also chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, vote against government policy?" Weizman asked grimly.

The fact that Labour, too, had split over the accords no longer seemed so dramatic, compared with the Likud's inability to get significantly more votes from its own ranks than the Alignment provided.

Arens himself treated the rift as an objective development, with no personal overtones. He told The Post: "I only hope I shall be proved wrong in my opposition to the accords. If they work out, I shall be the first to admit that Begin did right."

The debate proceeded generally at a serious level and there were relatively few storms and crises or major interruptions. By and large, there was little demagoguery, and speakers ranged over the implications of the accords far and wide.

Rabin: Promise of peace

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Former premier Yitzhak Rabin, one of the major Alignment speakers in yesterday's special Knesset debate, said that the Camp David agreements contained the promise of peace, although there was considerable uncertainty as to where they would lead. Their great advantage was that they made it possible to advance gradually towards a solution of the difficult problems of Judea and Samaria, he said.

As prime minister, he had favoured territories for peace, Rabin said. And he had never believed in the possibility of achieving peace with all the Arab states simultaneously. There was no doubt that the two interim agreements with Egypt, reached with the Alignment government, had done much to pave the way for the Camp David accords.

But the difficulties posed by Judea and Samaria should not be underestimated, the former premier said. In fact, they constituted a time bomb, and one so powerful "that it endangers even the peace agreement we hope will be signed with Egypt."

Former foreign minister Yigael Allon said that despite the disadvantages of the Camp David accords, they had to be approved.

Allon also quoted from Post Diplomatic Correspondent David Loran's interview with Mohammed Hassan Taha, Egyptian deputy premier for presidential affairs, in which he said that Israel had agreed to evacuate the Sinai airfields even before the Camp David summit.

"And what is more," added Allon, "it is known from the highest source in our own government that when President Sadat left Jerusalem after his visit last November, he said something to the effect that he is leaving the city 'with Sinai in my pocket.'"

During the past 11 years, he noted, "we have established and developed the Rafiah Approaches and Sharm e-Sheikh as part of our efforts to build for ourselves defensible borders."

"The Camp David agreements," Allon continued, "put before us a choice between giving a chance to peace with Egypt — and removing her from the war front — and complete chaos. Therefore despite its shortcomings, the accord must be approved."

Allon said that Israel must consult with Egypt on the possibility of retaining settlements and defence installations in Sinai. "To the settlers I say: I share your pain at the way your great efforts have been turned to naught."

Agriculture Minister Sharon said he backed the agreement, because it was the only agreement which had been reached.

He said he could have easily won applause by voting against, but instead he was ready to face the Sinai settlers' criticism in the hope that now the government was about to intensify settlement in Judea, Samaria, Gaza, the Golan and the Jordan Valley.

Sharon said he felt he had the moral right to look the Sinai settlers straight in the eye, having given a lifetime to the defence of Israel. He felt he could tell the pioneers in Eretz Yisrael: "Now we are just at the beginning of the road."

Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin said that the Sinai settlers should be assured that they are not the obstacle to peace, and now the state was obliged to do all in its power to help them rebuild their homes.

"Don't say you are being sacrificed," he urged the settlers. "In wars, at times, one has to move back."

Peace without compromise is pitifully impossible, Yadin said. "We must plan our lives for peace because we are not yet mentally and spiritually prepared for peace, which will be a great shock to us."

Every MK must think what he would say to his own son, if peace were not attained because of the way he voted tonight, Yadin said.

NRP hawk Yehuda Ben-Meir said he thought the Camp David accords were bad, and he would not support them. It had not been necessary to pay so high a price. But it did not mean "the end of Zionism."

Implying that he would abstain, he said that if he were to raise his hand in support of the accords, he would be unable to look the Rafiah settlers in the eye. But if Menachem Begin came, after the fact, and presented this as the best agreement he had been able to make, Ben-Meir could not vote against it.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg (NRP) said the Camp David accords had opened a door — but the question still was — who would enter?

He called on Gush Emunim not to play the role of "prophets of doom." Instead of spreading a climate of despair, he said, they should regard

KNESSET DEBATE — PAGE 5

the present situation as a challenge for continued construction and development and for the deepening of roots.

Shlomo Lorincz (Agudat Yisrael): There is no simple solution to the problems of the Jewish community living in Israel. Only with the arrival of the Messiah will we witness such a panacea. We must painfully accept this peace, together with the grief of dismantling the Sinai settlements.

Geula says Land more important than peace

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

When Geula Cohen (Likud-Herut) mounted the rostrum, the prime minister walked out of the chamber, apparently in retaliation for her protracted heckling of him on Monday, when she called for his resignation.

She accused Begin of not even having tried to put to the test the conception that had guided "the fighting family" (the former IZL members) for over a generation.

Cohen said that Begin was elected on the basis of an entirely different platform from what the peace proposals contained, and if he wished to deviate from it he should resign and go to the polls.

On the eve of his departure for Camp David, Cohen said, Begin had met with settlers from Sadat, in the Rafiah area, and had reassured them that the future was secure. How, then, could he be trusted now when he reassures us about the future of Jerusalem. Or about anything else? His credibility was nil.

Begin needed a lesson in Zionism, said Cohen, on the verge of tears. Zionism meant a readiness to relinquish peace for the sake of Eretz Yisrael, not to relinquish Eretz Yisrael for the sake of peace. Even for a "true peace," she was not prepared to give up any part of Eretz Yisrael for its sake, she declared.

Cairo lines to be reopened today

By MORAN GOODMAN
Post Military Correspondent

Direct telex and telephone links between Israel and Egypt will be re-established by this afternoon. An advance party of technicians under Aluf-Mishne Ya'akov Heichal was due to leave for Cairo this morning to set up the communications network.

The lines were cut when the Israeli military delegation was expelled from Egypt in July and since then all communications between the two countries have been conducted via the Americans.

The communications are being renewed in preparation for a meeting in Cairo between Defence Minister Ezer Weizman and his Egyptian counterpart, War Minister Abdul-Oham Gamsay, expected to take place after Yom Kippur.

The Jerusalem Post learned yesterday that Weizman will not leave for Cairo until after Yom Kippur, in the second week of October. His plans may change, however, if the Egyptians recommend that the preparatory talks start before that date.

Weizman and Gamsay, on behalf of their governments, will finalise the venue and dates for the joint American can be expected to play in these talks.

The Post has learned that the Israeli delegation to the talks will include cabinet ministers representing the entire political spectrum of the coalition. Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin and Interior Minister Yosef Burg will most likely be on the committee, but it was not clear last night if the two Likud faction ministers, who did not support the peace agreement, will be included. It is also almost certain that Chief of Staff Rav-Ali Rafael Eitan will be a member of the committee.

As published in The Post yesterday the following points will be among those to be discussed by the bi-national committee before a peace agreement is signed:

• The exact line between Ras Muhammad and El-Arish to which Israeli forces will withdraw in the first stage.

• The status of the road to be built on Israeli territory linking Sinai with Jordan, and guarantees for freedom of movement.

• A timetable for the pullback from the two airfields Israel is to hand over, and whether Israel will be able to use the Elat field near Eilat as a civilian airfield.

• The status of Israeli investments in Sinai, including the oil fields at A-Tur.

Two injured by blast in centre of Jerusalem

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two people were slightly injured last night when a medium-size bomb exploded in the centre of Jerusalem. The bomb damaged the remote-controlled "Wheelbarrow," a bomb disposal vehicle which was being used to handle the bomb when it exploded.

Abraham Badugo, 34, suffered a small shrapnel wound in his shoulder. Elie Twiya, 31, suffered lacerations on his cheek from flying glass. Both were taken to the Bikur Holim Hospital, where their injuries were described as "very mild."

At approximately 8.15 p.m., a volunteer policeman, Yitzhak Asido, called the police operations room to report a suspicious object, a sack lying underneath a car parked opposite the El Al offices on Rehov Hillel in the heart of Jerusalem's cinema district.

A team of police sappers with the Wheelbarrow were on the scene

within minutes and began dealing with the device. Policemen and other security personnel sealed off the area. The bomb exploded at 8:28 p.m.

Cars and shopwindows in the area were heavily damaged by the blast. The street was littered with glass and trunks of cars were blasted open by the force. At the site of the explosion a crater of nearly 50 cms was formed in the concrete pavement.

The bomb consisted of some two-three kilos of explosive.

Police, aided by specially trained dogs that smell out explosives, immediately began searching the area for other devices.

Only after the area was certified to be clear did the police allow people to leave the cinemas. A senior police officer praised the behaviour of the public who, in general, remained calm and did not hinder the police. (Earlier story on Wheelbarrow in action — page 3)

Syria's 'new rocket reduces houses to rubble' in Beirut

BEIRUT (UPI). — Syrian troops yesterday swarmed rocket, artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire with Christian militiamen in a southeast Beirut suburb.

The right-wing Phalangist radio said one man had been killed and 22 others injured, by Syrian shelling of Hadath, but there was no immediate report of Syrian casualties.

At least eight people have been killed and an estimated 90 injured on both sides in Syrian-Christian clashes since last Friday.

The Phalangist radio charged that the Syrians were using a "new kind of rocket that reduces houses to rubble."

Each side accused the other of starting the shooting on both Tuesday and yesterday.

The development came as President Hafez Assad presided over a cabinet meeting that sources said would "bring about appropriate solutions to the current critical stage the country is passing through."

High on the government's agenda is the issue of renewal of the mandate of the Syrian-dominated 30,000-man Arab League peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

Right-wing Christian militants, who have been battling the Syrians in and around Beirut since last February, strongly oppose renewal.

Sarkis, however, has vowed to go ahead with plans for renewal of the mandate, which expires at the end of next month.



The beginning of a dream...

...that is turning into a nightmare. Harry Wall talks to some pioneers of Yamit and other threatened settlers in the Rafiah salient.

Daniel Diabon considers the Arab challenge to President Sadat.

Religion on wheels: Mark Segal accompanies Rabbi Menachem Hacohen of the Moshav Movement on a pastoral tour.

The forgotten Max Nordau: Helga Dudman revives his memory in another excursion into the streets of Tel Aviv.

A woman at the aviary: Tamara Kaufman describes her experience as horsehoer.

Ephraim Kishon looks at a world turned upside down.

Martha Meisels picks up her marketing basket again.

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THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy to fair, no change in humidity

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	61	20-26	26
Golan	44	17-23	23
Nahariya	73	23-28	28
Safed	61	21-26	26
Haifa Port	61	21-26	26
Tiberias	47	21-26	26
Nazareth	65	20-26	26
Atula	61	20-26	26
Shomron	71	19-25	25
Tel Aviv	67	20-26	26
B-G Airport	67	20-26	26
Jericho	44	22-34	34
Gaza	65	23-36	36
BeerSheva	60	19-28	28
Eilat	38	23-34	34
Tiran Straits	41	24-32	32

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis opened an exhibition on 20th century constructivist art at the Tel Aviv Museum yesterday. The collection of 160 items comes from the McCrory Corporation of New York. Mayor Shlomo Lahat and Yehudit Riklis, who helped bring the exhibition here, also spoke.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Louis Gittelman, honorary national vice-president of the Israel executive committee of the American Mizrahi Women, on an AMW mission.

Carter scores gas bill triumph

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — President Carter yesterday gained one of his biggest legislative victories of the year when the Senate approved a bill ending federal price controls on most natural gas by 1985.

The bill, passed by a vote of 57 to 42, is the key element in the president's energy programme, which also included sections on conservation and the conversion of factories to coal.

Carter put strong pressure on the Senate to approve the bill, saying it was essential to encourage more natural gas production and to convince other nations that the United States can solve its energy problems.

It took members of the Senate and the House of Representatives nearly 10 months to work out the provisions of the natural gas bill. It would raise the current federal price from about \$1.50 to nearly \$2 per 1,000 cubic feet (28 cubic metres). The price would rise by about 10 per cent a year until controls end.

The administration believes the higher prices will encourage more exploration and reduce America's dependence on imported oil.

The bill now goes to the House for final action. The Senate still has to vote on other provisions of the energy programme and House leaders plan to wait until it is completed before they take one overall vote on the complete package.

Dollar's drop drives ORT from Geneva

GENEVA (AP). — ORT-Union, the internationally known Jewish organisation for rehabilitating and training young people, is to move its headquarters from Geneva to London, the group announced yesterday.

Reason for the move, said the group, is the fall in the value of the dollar against the Swiss franc, resulting in heavy expenses and an ever-expanding budget.

The group's headquarters, set up in Geneva in 1943, comprises 64 personnel responsible for administrative and operational work of the organization's worldwide activities.

The move does not affect the group's local school, where this year 57 students — chiefly from North Africa and other Third World areas — are studying engineering and other forms of technology.

Begin stops short of threatening ministers

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin did not lay down the law to a number of wavering cabinet ministers yesterday morning at the second cabinet session of the week, just before the crucial Knesset session on the Camp David agreements.

Instead of warning there would be trouble ahead for ministers who did not support him, Begin remonstrated with them in a vague and ambiguous manner which amounted to an appeal to their responsibility, rather than a threat to their cabinet seats.

The premier has been using this wily tactic ever since he got back from the U.S., to hear just how much of an opposition was shaping up against him, inside his own coalition.

The vague-sounding threats were worded in such a way that he would never need to put them into effect. But they did amount to psychological pressure, which Begin felt was all he could exert, in view of the fact that some of his proteges could not accept his ideological policy, or his belief that he could not bend their wills to his own.

He read out the Transition Law, governing the rules whereby a minister who does not vote the government line may lose his seat. However, he made it plain that he would not insist on his pound of flesh. The ministers present understood that even though a colleague who did not support the Camp David accords would be "considered" as having flouted government discipline, Begin would not take the subsequent steps which would compel him to leave the cabinet.

He said he wanted the coalition to supply more than half of the votes backing Camp David accords. (This was to prevent the opposition from claiming that the endorsement was only given thanks to them, the ministers understood.)

If this condition was not obtained, or if the Knesset rejected the accords, Begin said he would go to President Yitzhak Navon the same evening and submit his resignation.

Neither of these contingencies was a real possibility, the ministers understood, but at the same time they understood his statement as an expression of the depth of his feeling.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, who had been one of those who abstained on Monday in the cabinet vote, and who was mainly responsible for getting Begin to agree to yesterday's cabinet session for the purpose of clarifying various implications of the Camp David accords, reportedly received partial satisfaction from the premier. According to one source, the clarifications mostly concerned Judea and Samaria. Moda'i said in the restaurant later that he was "seriously considering" voting for the agreements in the wake of Begin's explanations.

The two La'am ministers, Yigal Hurvitz (Trade) and Eliezer Shostak (Health), who voted against on Monday, told their faction in the afternoon that they would not vote against in the plenum. The faction decided that if Hurvitz and Shostak abstained, it would be just as good as voting against, and would adequately express their displeasure.

One La'am man told The Jerusalem Post: "On Tuesday most of our faction planned to vote against. But as things stand now, only a minority of us will do that, because abstention is enough."

He said: "We do not want to break up the coalition, and to vote against would have symbolized just that. Let us wait and see what President Carter intends to do with regard to the future of West Bank settlement, the use of the Sinai evacuation as a model, and so forth. If our worst fears are realized — then will be the time to walk out."

NRP bid to block Gush from breaking away

TEL AVIV. — Efforts are being made in the National Religious Party to stop Gush Emunim from implementing its threat to break away and form an anti-peace party.

The group's MK Haim Druckman has threatened to split from the NRP and form a new faction if the party does not leave the government.

Gush Emunim's Hanan Porat made an unsuccessful bid to float an independent party before the last general elections. Gush Emunim hopes that such right-wing circles of the government as MKs Geula Cohen and Moshe Shamir will join forces with them. There is also talk of combining with Bnei Akiva, the Land of Israel Movement and the actions committees of the settlement groups across the Green Line.

No radio or TV soccer coverage

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Soccer fans across the country will be without their regular radio and television coverage of action this Saturday, and perhaps all season.

The Israel Football Association announced that it will not permit the Broadcasting Authority to air games at the old price.

Moshe Amirav, spokesman for the Broadcasting Authority, said the Association had told it could not increase its payments for broadcasting rights to the rate demanded by the association, and said to be four times that paid last year.

Amirav said the budget for the authority had been planned in advance and that there was no way such an increase could be made. This would make it impossible for the authority to broadcast soccer action this season, Amirav said. (See preview - Page 6.)

THE VOLUNTARY Services Centre will move its office to the capital, it was decided at a general meeting at Beit Agraon this week. A new 33-man management body was elected at the meeting.



A counter-attraction to the Knesset debate early yesterday afternoon was this Gush Emunim speaker, who had the advantage of much more unanimous support from his audience than the elected representatives were enjoying inside the House. (Rahamim Israel)

Subdued settlers protest at Knesset

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The young farmer in blue work clothes sat at the edge of the Yamit area contingent in front of the Knesset yesterday evening, his three-year-old son between his knees. A girl accordionist in the centre of the group played folk songs, and the settlers and their children provided lusty accompaniment. Around them several hundred other demonstrators stood quietly in the Jerusalem twilight listening to the Knesset debate on transfer radios and awaiting their fate.

"Do you think all this is going to help?" the farmer was asked by a reporter kneeling beside him.

The farmer looked his questioner in the eyes for a moment as if searching for hostility or sympathy. Finally he said with a resigned smile, "You know the situation as well as we do."

Earlier in the day, speakers from Gush Emunim and the Yamit area told demonstrators that they would resist any attempt to evacuate settlements. But behind the fiery words, the sadness and the pain, resignation seemed to be the mood. The size of the crowd itself was eloquent testimony to this.

Demonstration organizers had spoken of a turnout of 30,000, but estimates of the crowd at its peak ranged from 1,500 downwards. "It's terrible," said a religious woman from Jerusalem, who said she was unconnected with any organization. "But if they tell us it's for peace, what can we do?"

Some of the Yamit settlements dispatched half or more of their residents to the demonstration. They were joined by representatives of other settlements from beyond the Green Line, as well as members of Gush Emunim and former members of the IZL and Lehi undergrounds.

One former IZL commander, Dr. Shlomo Levi-Am, attacked his former commander, Premier Menachem Begin. "What have we come to?" he asked. "In the Irgun

we always believed in the idea and not the man and now they are going after a man wherever he chooses to lead the nation without thinking about the consequences."

Several Knesset members opposing the government resolution emerged from the chambers to address the crowd. But MK Sarah Stern-Katan (NRP) angered the crowd when she refused to say she would oppose the resolution.

Gush Emunim leader Hanan Porat said a nationwide petition campaign will be organized against the proposed evacuation. The petition would deny moral force to any decision to evacuate settlements.

Strong police and border police contingents were on hand but proved unnecessary. Security forces were visible on all approaches to the Knesset and water cannon and tow trucks were also in evidence.

The demonstration began on the lawn of "demonstration hill" opposite the Knesset where a speakers' platform had been set up under a banner with a quote from the Rambam: "We are enjoined to inherit the land and not to abandon it or leave it to others or let it turn into wilderness."

Early in the afternoon, however, the crowd spilled down onto the plaza in front of the Knesset's Palombo Gates. A cordon of Knesset guards and police, some of them mounted, quailed off the approaches to the entrance but permitted the demonstrators to stay in the plaza. There was no violence.

MK Mordecai Elagibi (Democratic Movement) was among a number of MKs who ventured out into the crowd during the day to exchange views. When a yeshiva student asked him "Why should I have to fight the next war from the Gaza Strip instead of the Suez Canal?" someone else said "There'll be peace and you won't have to fight at all."

As dusk fell, many of the participants began to slip away.

U.S. appreciates 'hard-line' Begin ability

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — While waiting yesterday for the Knesset vote on the Camp David agreements, officials at the State Department and the White House noted wryly that they finally appreciated the importance of having a "hardliner" like Prime Minister Menachem Begin in charge of the Israel government.

Top U.S. officials, reading reports of the bitter debate under way over the dismantling of the Sinai settlements, recognized the much greater difficulty another Israeli leader — someone, for example, from the Labour-Mapam Alignment — would have had in winning approval for a similar Camp David-type package. "Can you imagine?" one official asked with a shudder.

There is a feeling here that Begin himself would probably have led demonstrations against such an agreement if the Labour Party had negotiated it with Egypt. Begin strongly opposed the 1975 Sinai II accord with Egypt in which Israel withdrew from the strategically important Mitla and Gidi passes and the Abu Rudeis oilfields.

A few U.S. experts, such as ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis, have long been aware of the "advantages" of having Begin in power. But until Camp David, most others were not.

Going into Camp David, most U.S. officials involved in the Middle East believed that Begin was too rigid in his negotiating stance. They felt that another Israeli leader might be willing to make more concessions needed to achieve a breakthrough in the talks.

But some of these same U.S. officials, who had previously not hidden their disdain for the prime minister, have now changed their tune. They acknowledge that their

earlier thinking had been "somewhat shortsighted," conceding that they never really took into consideration the ramifications in Israel of the concessions which the Israeli government was being asked to make. Ambassador Lewis, on the spot in Israel, was more attuned to these political problems.

Another Israeli leader may have been more willing to make more concessions, but he probably could not have won approval for them in the Knesset, and would have split the country in half.

In addition to the "benefit" of having Begin lead the fight in favour of the accords, the Americans are also now beginning to appreciate the fact that Begin was more capable of making sensitive concessions than another leader may have been.

A Labour-led government probably could not have accepted Egyptian President Sadat's demand that the Sinai settlements be removed. But Begin, because of his reputation, had more leeway in the negotiations, especially when it came to Sinai.

As recognized by some U.S. officials shortly after the Likud-led government assumed power last year, Begin was more flexible when it came to the Sinai — and even the Golan Heights — than were his Labour Party predecessors. This was because these areas are not considered part of Eretz Yisrael. Begin was tougher in considering a future territorial withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip because these areas — some believe — are part of the ancient Jewish homeland.

But with the benefit of hindsight, it has now become clear to seasoned U.S. observers that this difference was significant. Sadat's major objective since his visit to Jerusalem last November was to win 100 per cent of his demands in Sinai rather

than in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. On these latter points, the Egyptian leader was willing to postpone decisions, judge the issues and make concessions. On Egypt's bilateral issues with Israel, he was unwilling to budge.

U.S. officials, meanwhile, were hoping to move quickly to tie up the loose ends of the Camp David agreements following the Knesset vote. Specifically, the Americans are waiting for Begin to write to President Carter regarding the exact Israeli commitment to freeze new settlement activity on the West Bank and Gaza Strip during the coming period. The Israeli commitment is to be spelled out in an exchange of letters, delayed since the end of Camp David because of an Israeli-American "misunderstanding" on what Begin actually promised.

He delayed an American letter promising the construction of two new air bases for Israel in the Negev to replace the Sinai airfields. U.S. and Israeli officials here insist that that letter was being held up because the Americans want to include a specific dollar figure regarding the cost of the project — and the Pentagon was still trying to come up with an accurate estimate.

Some reports quoted U.S. officials as saying that the administration did not want to release the air bases letter until the West Bank settlement letter had been satisfactorily drafted. This was designed to pressure Israel. But Israeli embassy and other U.S. officials here denied those reports.

At yesterday's State Department and White House news briefing, the official spokesmen differentiated between the two letters, noting that the settlements letter involved discussions between Washington and Jerusalem, while the other involved only internal American considerations.

U.S. officials urge W. Bank leaders to join negotiations

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Officials at the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem have been urging West Bank political activists to consider naming representatives for eventual peace negotiations with Israel in line with the Camp David framework agreements.

The American officials appealed to the West Bank personalities not to turn down the Camp David accords, stressing that the agreements concluded thus far constitute an opening towards resolving the political plight of the Palestinian people.

"Negotiate what is offered now, then demand whatever rights you believe due to you," was the basic advice of the Americans. They went so far as to suggest that local Palestinian representatives could press at later stages for the inclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the negotiations.

The Americans are said to believe that enough representatives are likely to be found to negotiate the establishment of a self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza, parallel with Egypt's negotiation of a peace treaty with Israel.

Efforts to muster support for the Camp David accords are being fought on the West Bank by radicals, who are urging outright rejection. West Bank extremists are said to be trying desperately to stir up disturbances in the area, in protest against the agreements. One of the first targets was Halhoul, north of Hebron, where a curfew was clamped down for several hours yesterday after schoolchildren took to the streets to hurl rocks at passing vehicles.

PHYSICIST. — Swedish physicist Manne Siegbahn, 91, winner of the 1924 Nobel prize in physics, died on Monday.

India and Pakistan okay consulate pact

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters). — In a move interpreted as a further sign of improving relations between the two neighbouring countries, Pakistan recently announced an agreement in principle with India to establish consulates on a reciprocal basis.

Under the agreement, India will have a consulate in Karachi and Pakistan will have one in Bombay. It was hoped that the move would minimize privations and delays experienced by travellers in obtaining visas.

Soviet Union explodes 12th nuclear device

STOCKHOLM (UPI). — The Soviet Union exploded its 12th underground nuclear device yesterday at the Novaya Zemlya test site on the Barents Sea, the Uppsala Seismological Institute said.

The blast registered 4.8 on the Richter scale and occurred early in the morning. It was the third at the Novaya Zemlya site this year, an institute spokesman said.

"This blast is the second most powerful recorded in the Barents Sea area this year. The most powerful action was recorded on August 10 and registered 6.3 on the Richter scale," the spokesman said.

Soviet plan test for space births

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union is planning to send a quail egg into orbit to test conditions for the eventual birth of human beings in outer space, a Soviet newspaper said yesterday.

The "Literary Gazette" said the egg would be incubated and would be timed to hatch immediately upon the return to earth of its space capsule. The experiment to be launched soon will carry the egg of a Japanese quail.

RESIDENTS of Moshav Aniam, a new industrial settlement south of Kfarzin on the Golan Heights, moved to their permanent site Tuesday. The moshav has an electric circuits factory, and will also grow avocados and flowers.



Likud hard-liners Amnon Linn and Geula Cohen put their heads together during yesterday's Knesset debate. (Rahamim Israel)

Atherton here today to help prepare for talks

Jerusalem Post Staff

U.S. roving ambassador Alfred Atherton is due to arrive in Jerusalem today to take part in preparations for the negotiation of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Atherton is expected to attend the negotiations, the time and place of which are likely to be decided over the weekend.

The American diplomat will come here from Amman, where he conferred last night with Jordan's King Hussein. Hussein has voiced opposition to the Israel-Egyptian peace talks, on the grounds that the Camp David framework agreements between the two sides are inadequate for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Atherton is following up last week's Middle East tour by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who visited Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Syria to explain the American interpretations of the Camp David accords. The views of these countries will be conveyed to Premier Menachem Begin by Atherton today or tomorrow.

Atherton conferred with Hussein for over an hour yesterday, in an attempt to persuade the monarch of the value of entering the peace talks. He said he had not been able to give answers to any of the question Hussein had presented to Vance and the U.S. administration. "We are not yet at that stage, although we expect to be there before too much longer," Atherton said.

He also said that the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty had been negotiated.

Regarding the three "elements" on which the Arabs are likely to stand firm, the president said, "I don't think they will ever publicly privately yield on those."

"The final determination of whether or not the Palestinians are ready to negotiate, I think, is a matter for the Israelis to decide. I think they are keeping the door open. For the present, the would not negotiate."

Carter expressed the opinion that Israel will probably be "reluctant" in deciding which Palestinians are acceptable as members of the Egyptian and Jordanian delegations. But he then noted that both the U.S. and Egypt are "perfectly willing to negotiate ahead with the negotiations concerning the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and that Jordan should refuse to participate."

Fatah lawyer loses suspension appeal

Jerusalem Post Staff

A man cannot spend his mornings before an Israeli judge, assisting him in the administration of justice, and his afternoons in carrying out criminal acts, Supreme Court President Yael Susman said yesterday. He was ruling against an appeal by Nazareth lawyer who spent seven years in jail for membership of Fatah and was subsequently suspended from the Bar Association.

The lawyer, Abed Dahamehe, was appealing against his suspension on the grounds that conviction for being a member of a hostile organisation was not an offence that "brings disgrace." The court found that membership in Fatah does indeed constitute such an act but shortened the period of suspension from 10 to five years, because the Bar Association had delayed in dealing with the case. (Itim)

IDF blocks Kahane's road to Hebron

HEBRON (Itim). — The IDF closed off the approaches to this biblical city yesterday evening, to prevent Rabbi Meir Kahane and his followers from setting up a "settlement" in the town centre.

Kahane and a large group of supporters were planning such an act, Itim learned, and intended to set out for Hebron last night.

Gaza policeman killed

GAZA (Itim). — A local policeman, Abdul Aziz Asad, was shot five times and killed by a masked gunman last night while making his rounds near Medina Square.

NO FATALITIES were reported on Israel's roads in the 24 hours ending at 9 p.m. yesterday. Sixteen people were injured in car accidents in this period, but none seriously.

Our beloved MECHL BEIZER of New York is no more.

He passed away in Australia after a short illness.

Family and Friends

Ten years after the passing of our dear

Dr. ISRAEL LAUFER

his memory is ever with us.

The Family

Begin in good restaurant. form as debate plods on

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Knesset chamber was filled to capacity when yesterday's debate began, but it steadily thinned out as time went on, with 80 MKs signed up to speak. Interruptions from the floor were desultory, and for the most part the elected representatives showed less than overpowering interest in what their colleagues were saying. The restaurants, on the other hand, were packed, and Prime Minister Menachem Begin ate his lunch in the members' restaurant — another indication of yesterday morning's relatively relaxed atmosphere. On Monday, when the Camp David discussion began, the premier was not in attendance in the restaurant.

Begin was in high spirits, trading punches with La'am's Zelman Shoval who was appointed by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to assist with information work abroad.

"I understand you plan to abstain on the vote about the Camp David agreements. How will you be able to explain government policy in the light of your vote?"

To this Shoval replied: "But surely, Mr. Begin, you heard my speech today."

"No, I didn't," replied Begin. "How can you explain the agreements?"

(Shoval in fact supported the agreements in his speech; but Begin, who was annoyed with the La'am faction of his Likud bloc, did not appear to care about that detail.)

Begin dismissed the entire La'am faction as "hitchhikers" (trampetnikim in Hebrew) on the grounds that — to his mind — La'am would never have succeeded in putting eight MKs into the present Knesset had it not come in on the Herut and Liberal coalition, according to a pre-arranged key in the election lists.

He was particularly incensed at La'am's Moshe Shamir, who has been his sharpest critic after Herut's Genda Cohen. Begin said of Shamir: "When I was a Zionist, he believed in the Zionist sun. In reference to the Soviet Union, which was the ideal for many left-wingers in the pre-1968 days when Shamir was a Labourite, Begin went on to call him 'that Stalinist!'"

Genda Cohen, who was removed from the Monday session for obstruction, turned up as usual yesterday and got many welcoming hands and embraces from sympathizers and other MKs.



The new Burmese Ambassador to Israel, Shwe Zan Aung, presenting his diplomatic credentials to President Yitzhak Navon in Beit Hanasi yesterday. (Meyerowitz)

Begin's Ismailiya trip almost caused a war

By SHAYAT SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's trip to Ismailiya in December was a split second away from causing a war between Israel and Egypt — through a misunderstanding. When the El Al plane taking Begin and his retinue crossed the border, four Egyptian Mig-21s soared into the air to form an honour guard. Unwarned, the Israeli Air Force immediately sent up four Phantoms. A clash was prevented through the direct telephone line which was already operating between Israel and Egypt.

The story is told in "Sadat — The Road to Peace," a biography of the Egyptian President written by Shmuel Segal of "Ma'ariv," to be published on Friday by "Ma'ariv."

"There are surprisingly few serious studies of Sadat," Segal told The Jerusalem Post. Segal followed Sadat's career from Washington, where he was "Ma'ariv's" correspondent for many years, from Cairo during the post-Ismailiya period, and then in the relationship between the two countries.

The Camp David idea emanated from Sadat, Segal said. Originally, it was to be a five-power meeting,

Soviet authorities behind rise in anti-Semitism—Dulzin

By HAIM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The "enormous increase" in anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union could not be happening without the consent or encouragement of the authorities, Arye Dulzin, chairman of the World Zionist Executive, said yesterday. He spoke to the press at the meeting of the presidium of the second World Conference on Soviet Jewry came to an end last night.

Dulzin, noting the rise of anti-Semitism in Soviet literature and on the radio and television, believes it is endangering not only Soviet Jewry but Jewish communities throughout the world.

"Soviet Russia is becoming the centre of world anti-Semitic propaganda," he declared. "It is a danger for the world and for democracy." He said that not since the times of Nazi Germany has there been such a campaign of anti-Semitism.

In addition to discussing the "endemic growth of anti-Semitism and its deliberate instigation from above," the presidium also debated the growing problem of Soviet dropouts at Vienna, which this month is expected to reach 60 per cent.

"If it reaches 80 per cent, it will 'kill the struggle for Soviet Jewry,'" Dulzin predicted. He described the

Meshel asks tax cut for wage-earners

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A demand for a 10 per cent deduction on the taxes paid by wage-earners, to correct tax discrimination between salaried workers and the self-employed, was made yesterday by Yehoram Meshel, Knesset member and secretary-general of the Histadrut, in a parliamentary inquiry to Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich.

Meshel stated that wage-earners pay taxes immediately, while the self-employed pay part of their taxes only after the fiscal year is over.

New tax regulations exempting self-employed tax-payers from interest and linkage on these later payments will create a gap of at least 10 per cent between the real value of taxes paid by the self-employed and those paid by wage-earners, he complained.

total prize fund
IL7,212,000
first prize
IL1,000,000
mifal hapayis

Robot and master get bomb disposal practice

By N.D. GROSS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem police bomb-disposal robot was given an outing at midday yesterday when it neatly handled a "suspicious object" in the crowded central bus terminal.

A Hagia man on duty spotted an abandoned knapsack near a platform at one o'clock. He warned the passengers away and alerted the police who arrived in less than three minutes. Down a ramp at the back of the wagon trundled the tracked robot.

As the police, directed by a sapper, blocked the entrance to the terminal and persuaded the crowds to move further away, the robot, directed by two young men at the controls inside the wagon, mounted the pavement.

Here it had a problem. The package was beneath a passenger railing, giving the robot little elbow room. Undeterred, it neatly nosed the package forward and free of the barrier. It then grasped it in its steely paws and moved it out into the open, against a pillar. After apparently sniffing at it like a dog, the robot fired three shots into its target. Getting no explosive reaction, the sapper went in and, still gingerly, tipped open the knapsack.

Out rolled a *tailit* and pair of *tefillin* with other personal effects.

The owner can now collect them at the Egged left luggage department, if he is not too embarrassed at the inconvenience he caused. But it was a useful exercise for the robot and its masters.

TNT burglary suspect nabbed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Police believe they may have solved a wave of burglaries in which explosives were used to blow open safes.

They have arrested a local resident who allegedly had plastic explosives, detonators and electric wires in his possession when he was spotted by detectives at a French *Tzafat* bus stop on the French Carmel. The police spokesman reported that the suspect threw the bag containing the materials away and tried to flee, but was caught by the detectives.

Last month, burglars used plastic explosives to blow open a safe in a downtown jewelry shop they had broken into, and got away with goods worth IL150,000. They covered the safe with sandbags to silence the explosion. Last Saturday a similar attempt, with plastic TNT and sandbags, was made in the Mirabai Bank branch in Hadar Hacarmel; but this time the burglars found the safe empty. Police believe both jobs were carried out by the same gang.

Kollek asks Canadians to be active in 'Project Renewal'

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek told members of the first "Project Renewal" study mission that too many unfulfilled promises by local governments have made voters suspicious and slow in taking the initiative to improve their own neighbourhoods.

The mayor met with three dozen fund-raisers and givers from the Toronto region in Canada who have "adopted" two Jerusalem quarters that are slated for renovation under Prime Minister Menachem Begin's "Project Renewal."

"On the whole," said the mayor at the Kiryat Hayovel community centre, "people don't trust the establishment. They have gotten too many promises, many offered with the best of intentions, that just weren't kept. Government in Israel often has good ideas but it doesn't implement them well," he said.

The mayor urged that the Canadians not be satisfied with the "easy way" of just giving money,

MK demands public body to look into 'sad' Arab school situation

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Unqualified teachers, a grave shortage of classrooms, top ministry officials who don't know Arabic and a pupil illiteracy rate between 20 and 30 per cent are some of the profound problems facing Arab education in Israel, MK Zeidan Atshe has charged in a letter to the Education Minister.

Atshe, a member of the Knesset Education Committee, calls on the minister to appoint a committee composed of Knesset members and public figures to investigate the "sad" situation he has discovered in the Arab educational sector since becoming a Knesset member. Immediate action needs to be taken to improve matters, Atshe says.

About eight years ago, Atshe claims in his letter, the Arab division in the Education Ministry was "politicized" with appointments going to candidates on the basis of party affiliation rather than ability. As a result, some department heads in the division "don't know Arabic, Arab history, or Arab culture," while Arab academics with high potential had been passed over for jobs.

Atshe estimates that there is a shortage of 2,500 classrooms in Arab schools, resulting in "shameful" conditions. The quality of head-

masters and teachers is often low, he said, and this has led to an illiteracy rate among pupils of between 20 and 30 per cent. He questions appointment procedures for headmasters, saying that some appointments committees include a representative of the public who might be illiterate, and could possess the casting vote.

Many text books have not been changed for the past 15 years. Graduates of teachers' seminars are waiting for jobs which go to unqualified people, the letter continues.

"Some teachers in Arab schools foster nationalist sentiments contrary to the interests of the state, a situation which even the best democracy in the world would be unwilling to tolerate," Atshe writes.

The five-day week in the Arab sector puts Arab pupils at a disadvantage compared with their Jewish counterparts, who study for six days, Atshe maintains. He sees the shorter school week as an incentive for some teachers, who work as commercial or insurance agents, or bookkeepers, in their spare time. This practice, Atshe considers, is extremely detrimental to their image as educators. The ministry, he charges, tolerates the situation.

Our education reporter adds that Education Ministry Director-

general Eliezer Shmueli told The Jerusalem Post that he has taken schooling in the Arab sector under his personal care. As reported some days ago, the ministry intends to spend an extra IL20m. on the development in the Arab sector. The minister of education is aware of the situation, Shmueli said, adding that it was the result of 30 years' accumulation of disadvantage and under-development, and could not be righted in the course of a single year.

Hospital may not burn heavy fuel oil

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The new Shaarei Zedek Hospital in the Bayit Vagan quarter of Jerusalem will not be allowed to burn heavy fuel oil, according to Tuesday's ruling of the Jerusalem District Planning Commission.

The hospital will also have to implement suitable ecological measures to protect the well-being of Bayit Vagan, declared Dr. Richard Lester, the legal adviser of the Environmental Protection Service in the Ministry of Interior, speaking at the Jerusalem Rotary Club yesterday.

"There is an atmosphere of inadequate law enforcement throughout the country, and this reflects itself most strongly in ecology," asserted Dr. Lester, citing numerous well-prepared laws which are not enforced. While there is a division of responsibility between various ministries, there is still no one central body. Every ministry is perfectly willing to coordinate, Dr. Lester said, but none wishes to be coordinated.

The government, which has passed laws to subvert ecological planning decisions, and the Knesset, which is still dragging its heels on ecology legislation, hardly improve the situation, Dr. Lester charged.

Lester expressed appreciation for public awareness, which has prevented numerous ecological disasters, particularly in the Mt. Carmel area. He called upon the public to show more awareness of the problems of pollution and to exert all their influence on executive and legislative bodies.

Swastikas in London Jewish cemetery

LONDON (JTA). — More than 10 Jewish gravestones at Golders Green cemetery, in northwest London, have been daubed with Nazi slogans and the initials "BM," believed to stand for British Movement, an overtly anti-Semitic group.

The daubings were discovered on Tuesday. They follow similar incidents in Manchester and Leeds, which both have sizable Jewish communities. Most occurred since the screening of the television series on the Holocaust.

Air France strike cuts flights two-thirds

PARIS (UPI). — The state-owned airline Air France cancelled more than two-thirds of its flights because of a flight attendants' strike yesterday aimed at getting the company to hire more personnel.

The strike is expected to continue today.

Scientific exchange

An agreement calling for scientific cooperation between the Weizmann Institute of Science and Universitat Rene Descartes, part of the Paris Academy, will go into effect on October 1. The agreement provides for the development of joint research and the exchange of researchers and students between the two institutions.

Two Haifa youths publish magazine

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Two Haifa high school boys, Amir Ghilat and Yishai Zohar, have just put out the first issue of "Youth World," an international, bi-monthly publication edited by teenagers for teenagers.

"Our purpose is to be a young forum where people from different countries tell each other about their lives," Amir said.

The first issue of the 28-page magazine includes subject matter ranging from the terrorist attack on the Coastal Road to art by Eicher. It includes a pen-pal column to foster individual correspondence between youths in different lands and a request for readers to contribute articles.

It took Amir and Yishai over a year to raise the money — they did not wish to reveal the exact amount required — to put out their first issue. They got donations from individuals and institutions all over the country, and Bank Leumi took a back cover at which financed half the cost of publication.

After the first issue, which is being sent to embassies and other sources, those wishing to continue receiving "Youth World" will be asked to pay \$4 or its equivalent in other currencies for four issues. Anyone interested in receiving the magazine should write to 44 Naomi Street, Haifa.

Charges against Spiegler dropped

HAIFA (Itim). — The proceedings against Mordechai Spiegler were cancelled in magistrates court here yesterday by decision of the attorney-general.

Spiegler, former captain of the national football team, had been charged with improper behaviour for taking down his shorts and making an indecent gesture at the referee in a May 1978 contest between his team, Netanya Macabi, and Haifa Hapoel in Kiryat Haim.

Suffragette dollar

WASHINGTON (AP). — The House of Representatives gave final congressional approval on Tuesday to the introduction of a new small U.S. dollar coin bearing the likeness of pioneer suffragette Susan B. Anthony.

The 368-38 House vote sent the Senate-approved measure to President Jimmy Carter for his signature.

The new coin, which will be a little bigger than a quarter, could be in circulation by mid-1979. The dollar bill will continue to be produced, but the U.S. Treasury hopes many will be displaced by the Anthony dollar.

1978/9
CONCERT SEASON
Sale of Subscription tickets continues for 3 series of concerts at the Jerusalem Theatre, and a series of TV concerts at Binyanei Ha'oma.
Conductors: Gary Bertini, Igor Markovits, Nevil Marriner, Sir Alexander Gibson, Carlo Zaki, Luciano Berio, Moshe Atzmon, and others.
Soloists: Yehudi Menuhin, Robert Tear, Heinz Holliger, Joseph Kalichstein, Ida Handel, Jean-Pierre Rampal, Bruno-Lionardo Gelber, and others.
Subscription tickets for 11 concerts at the Jerusalem Theatre cost IL400, 460, 540.
Tickets for 5 concerts at Binyanei Ha'oma cost IL160, 200, 250.
Ticket sales at the Jerusalem Theatre only, Sunday — Thursday, 4 — 8 p.m.

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France: Palestinians must be part of peace

UNITED NATIONS (UPI). — France said yesterday that despite the initial euphoria, a "great uncertainty" still surrounds the Camp David accords and that final peace in the Middle East must involve more than just Egypt and Israel.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen yesterday told the UN General Assembly that the agreements were a positive step in the direction of a peace settlement and had Britain's full support.

French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud told the General Assembly that an overall Middle East settlement demanded that "all interested parties be associated, including the representatives of the Palestinian people."

Guiringaud said Carter had "tried to inject new life" into the Middle East peace process and deserved praise for "his courage and tenacity."

Camp David, "has ushered in a new phase," he said, but, "clearly, there is still great uncertainty in it."

Like West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who addressed the assembly on

Tuesday, Guiringaud stopped short of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's demand that the Geneva peace conference be reconvened. This would involve the Soviet Union, the U.S., Arab nations, Israel and Palestinians.

Guiringaud also blasted South Africa's abrupt rejection of the UN Western plan for the transition of South West Africa into an independent state of Namibia. Pretoria's action, he said, threatened "grave consequences" and signalled the beginning of a road to "mutual isolation."

Owen told the UN that the UK was ready to put ground troops on call for UN peace-keeping duties at seven days notice and to airlift the force and its equipment to the operational area. Owen said an infantry battalion group or Royal Marine commando group would be available for up to six months on this basis.

He said that the British government was totally committed to the concept of UN peace-keeping, and, with its fellow members of the European Economic Community, would appeal to all UN members to reaffirm their support for the world body's measures in this area.



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has a glass of beer with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Tuesday afternoon, a few hours after Gromyko took ill while addressing the UN General Assembly. Gromyko resumed speaking 55 minutes after receiving medical attention. (AP radiophoto)

Gromyko, Vance to discuss nuclear arms

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who became ill on Tuesday at the UN, was to open an important round of talks yesterday with the U.S. on limiting strategic nuclear arms.

Gromyko was to meet U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the Soviet's UN mission in the afternoon. It would be their fourth meeting in five months on a new strategic arms limitation accord.

The 68-year-old Gromyko, who is the world's longest-serving foreign

minister, was two-thirds of the way through his speech to the UN General Assembly when he faltered, suddenly gripped the lectern and swayed towards it. Doctors and aides assisted him to the assembly president's room; where he rested for an hour before returning to complete his speech.

Later, at a luncheon given by West German UN Ambassador Ruediger von Weizsäcker, Gromyko downed two glasses of beer and appeared well, in good voice and spirit, guests said.

U.S. railways strikebound for 2nd day

NEW YORK (AP). — Union pickets across America ignored court orders to go back to work yesterday, and a crippling rail strike entered its second day.

Thousands of rail passengers had to seek other means of travel. Two major car manufacturers, General Motors and Ford, announced layoffs due to parts shortages. By one estimate, half the country's average daily food shipments by rail were stalled.

Officials of the railroad industry said two-thirds of the nation's railroads in at least 40 states were paralysed again by picketing members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks.

The union threw up pickets at 43 major railroads, on Tuesday to intensify pressure for a contract settlement with the Virginia-based Norfolk and Western railway, where 4,600 clerks have been on strike for 80 days.

Soviet-born Briton freed after 10 years

MOSCOW (AP). — A Soviet-born businessman from Britain arrested while visiting Moscow in 1968 has been released after serving a 10-year labour camp term, according to dissident sources.

They said the businessman, Nikolai Sharygin, was freed on September 20 but refused to accept a Soviet passport. He declared that he wanted to go back to Britain where he had lived for 22 years before his arrest.

A statement issued by Malva Land, a member of the Moscow "Belsiki" human rights group, said Sharygin, 37, was seized in 1968 after refusing to be recruited as a Soviet agent.

During his trial, he was charged with illegally fleeing the Soviet Union and engaging in anti-Soviet activity in Britain.

Japanese climbers die on Nepal peak

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP). — A huge avalanche killed three Japanese mountaineers on Dhaulagiri peak last Saturday, Nepal's Ministry of Tourism reported yesterday.

The ministry said Yuiro Fukazawa, 28, of Yamaguchi in Gumma prefecture; Hiroshi Kuzawa, 34, of Mie prefecture; and Kiyoshi Kobayashi, 28, of Tokyo were buried by the avalanche as they were making a route to the Camp Five site from Camp Four at 6,200 metres. The height of the proposed Camp Five was not known here.

Seiko Tanaka, 43, the expedition leader, said in his message to the ministry, "Despite the death of three of our colleagues, the team will not abandon its attempt to climb Dhaulagiri-1."

Spain's police on full alert

MADRID (UPI). — Spain's police forces went on nationwide alert yesterday to counter potential violence on the third anniversary of the former dictator's execution of three revolutionaries.

Police forces patrolling Madrid were increased 50 per cent from 2,000 to 3,000, and two helicopters covered the city from the air.

Yesterday marked three years since firing squads executed three members of the far left-wing FRAP group and two members of the Basque separatist organization ETA.

A 55-year-old police captain was gunned down on a Madrid street on the September 27 anniversary last year by extremists who oppose the brand of democracy that King Juan Carlos has installed.

Splinter groups have called for demonstrations across Spain to commemorate the anniversary of the executions. The marches have been banned by the government and have strictly limited public support.

The five revolutionaries were all convicted of terrorism in connection with the murder of policemen — then, as now, the main target of Spanish guerrillas. Late dictator Francisco Franco refused to commute the death sentences.

Ecevit: New era in U.S. relations

ANKARA (AP). — Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit yesterday expressed hope that "a new and positive era has started in Turkish-American relations" with the formal ending of a three-and-a-half-year-old arms embargo on Turkey.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter on Tuesday ended the embargo by certifying that Turkey was acting "in good faith to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem."

In a written statement distributed to the press, Ecevit also announced that the two countries would soon take up the issue of the U.S. joint defence installations on Turkish soil, whose activities have been largely stopped since 1975 in retaliation against the embargo.

Sadat nominated by Kissinger for Nobel Peace prize

OSLO (Reuters). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has been nominated for this year's Nobel Peace Prize by former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger, it was disclosed yesterday.

The director of the Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize committee, Olof Sverdrup, confirmed reports that Sadat's name had been put forward among 50 others.

He said the Egyptian leader had been nominated by Kissinger, himself a Peace Prize winner, and by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The grounds given were Sadat's peace mission to Israel last year, widely applauded in Norway. The winner of the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize is expected to be announced in the latter half of October and the prize will be presented on December 10, the anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite.

It consists of a gold medal, a diploma and a cash award which this year will amount to approximately \$104,000.

Somoza agrees to free some Nicaragua political prisoners

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP). — President Anastasio Somoza yesterday announced an immediate release of prisoners to comply with an Organisation of American States resolution demanding freedom for his political opponents arrested in the past month of agitation and bloody rebellion.

The announcement by the president's office said Somoza had ordered the release of all prisoners "except those implicated in the commission of crimes against public order, assaults against National Guard garrisons, terrorism or murder."

The government has not said how many persons it arrested since Somoza cracked down on opposition leaders a month ago, following a Sandinista guerrilla assault on the national palace and the start of a general strike. Its leaders hoped would force him to resign. But the number is believed to be in the hundreds.

Many others are in hiding. One of them, Alfonso Robelo Calleja, a leader of the broad opposition front of 16 political parties and trade unions, said the coalition is willing to accept foreign mediation to end Nicaragua's crisis; but it won't

modify its demand that Somoza resign and end his family's 41-year grip on the nation.

Somoza accepted an offer from the Carter administration on Monday to help set-up negotiations between the president and his foes. The government also said assistance from other foreign governments would be welcome.

Robelo said in an interview with the Associated Press that the opposition wants mediation by Latin American countries with democratic regimes. Somoza was not likely to agree to this since most of them are actively opposed to his regime.

Robelo said he had met with U.S. officials, but the Nicaraguan government had not contacted the opposition front about participating in talks.

Robelo declared that Somoza has "a totally illegitimate government that is not respected by anybody and he only stays in power because he has the guns." Asked if there was any place for Somoza in a future government, Robelo replied: "Absolutely not. To start democratization we have to finish with Somoza and Somozism. It is a corrupt system."

South Africa will elect new prime minister today

CAPE TOWN (Reuters). — A close-fought battle for the leadership of South Africa moved to its climax with three candidates facing an election today that could lead to big changes in the country's policies.

Bitter political infighting was reported between supporters of Defence Minister Pieter Botha, Plural Relations (Black Affairs) Minister Connie Mulder, and Foreign Minister P. W. Botha.

Latest canvassing among the 112 M.P.s and senators of the ruling National Party who will choose the new prime minister in secret caucus this morning indicated that Pieter Botha and Mulder were running about level and that P. W. Botha could emerge as "kingmaker."

The supporters of the 46-year-old Pieter Botha said that despite his relative youth and junior status in the party, he had secured enough votes at least to ensure that no can-

didate wins the 57 votes giving outright victory in the first ballot.

It was expected, he polls the fewest votes and has to drop out; he and his supporters will then play a decisive role in choosing between the other two candidates.

A leading party official said: "Whatever happens, Pieter Botha will be the kingmaker today, being in a position to tip the scales in favour of one or other of the two main candidates."

On paper, Mulder appeared to be slightly ahead of Pieter Botha. Mulder is party leader in the Transvaal province, but Mulder's power-base is thought to have been undercut by Pieter Botha who also comes from the Transvaal. Intense rivalry had been reported between the two even before Prime Minister John Vorster announced a week ago that he was resigning for health reasons.

King Khaled to U.S. for heart surgery

GENEVA (UPI). — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia flew to the U.S. yesterday, where he is expected to undergo major heart surgery after a three-day private visit in Switzerland, airport officials said.

The 60-year-old monarch, reported to be seriously ill, was flying directly to Cleveland, Ohio for the surgery, believed to be the second in six years and scheduled for the end of the week.

He left yesterday morning aboard a private plane, the officials said. Khaled arrived here on Saturday for a medical checkup on his way to the U.S.

He reportedly held talks with several Arab officials at his

residence near Lake Geneva, including a high-ranking Egyptian official sent by President Anwar Sadat.

Mohammed Hassan Tohami, Egypt's deputy premier for presidential affairs, flew from Cairo on Tuesday to report fully on the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords.

Khaled's trip was planned long before the Camp David summit, but was kept secret at the request of the Saudis.

The Saudi monarch, who has been in poor health since he suffered a stroke in 1970, often comes to Geneva for medical treatment.

SA, Rhodesia withdraw from shooting contest

SEOUL (Reuters). — South Africa and Rhodesia have withdrawn from the world shooting championships which were officially opened here today, organizers said. They pointed out that both countries had sent identical cables saying that they had decided not to participate in the quadrennial meeting "to protect the

rights of our shooting friends." Organizers also announced that India, Haiti and Lebanon were not able to come for various reasons. More than 1,300 marksmen and officials from 66 countries, including Israel, will contest the 31 individual and team events, including seven for women, beginning today.

Suez Canal expansion proceeds on schedule

ISMAILIYA (AP). — Something pleasantly surprising is happening in the Suez Canal. A \$1.2b. expansion project that will dredge up more earth than is contained in Egypt's Aswan High Dam is forging ahead on schedule, on coast.

In this land where time is elastic and the bureaucracy can delay and finally swallow up even the most ambitious plans, the Suez Canal expansion stands out as a singular exception.

And a welcome one, since completion of the project in 1980 will mean that the canal will double its revenues from \$500m. to \$1b. yearly.

This added income is essential to help Egypt out of what President Anwar Sadat calls its present "bottleneck" — a euphemism for hard times. And its special attraction is that canal tolls are paid in hard currency in dependable daily amounts as the ships go by, not lump sums spaced far apart.

"The canal expansion project is going very well," says Suez Canal Authority chairman Mashour Ahmed Mashour, adding that it is ex-

pected to cost as much as planned. Mashour became canal boss in 1965, saw it closed by the Six Day War two years later, and supervised its reopening in 1975.

Firms from Japan, Italy, France and a consortium of European countries, plus the Canal Authority itself, are at work, using 42 dredgers and a work force of 2,000 people, said Essam el-Din Aly, head of the canal projects.

Israel's "Bar-Lev Line" on the

eastern bank has largely been swept away, Aly said. The task of clearing the sandy bank on which the fortresses and bunkers stood is 90 per cent completed, he added.

Financing for the project has been wholly secured, Mashour said, coming from the World Bank, Japan, and a number of Arab development banks based in the oil producing countries. "We actually have a bit more money than we need," said Aly.

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30th Anniversary Events Committee

Ministry of Immigrant Absorption

invite the public to performances by immigrant artists

The performances are part of the 30th Anniversary celebrations.

Patron: Minister of Immigrant Absorption, David Levi.

TEL AVIV

Saturday, Sept. 30, 9.00 p.m., Mann Auditorium, in the presence of Deputy Mayor Yitzhak Artzi

BEERSHEBA

Wednesday, Oct. 4, 9.00 p.m., Gilat Hall, in the presence of Mayor Eliahu Hawi.

BEIT SHEAN

Thursday, Oct. 5, 9.00 p.m., Kimron Hall, in the presence of Absorption Minister David Levi and Local Council Head Yitzhak Keinan

ASHDOD

Saturday, Oct. 7, 8.30 p.m., Olympia Hall, in the presence of Mayor Zvi Zilker.

LOD

Sunday, Oct. 8, 8.30 p.m., Orli Hall, in the presence of Mayor Moshe Elrat.

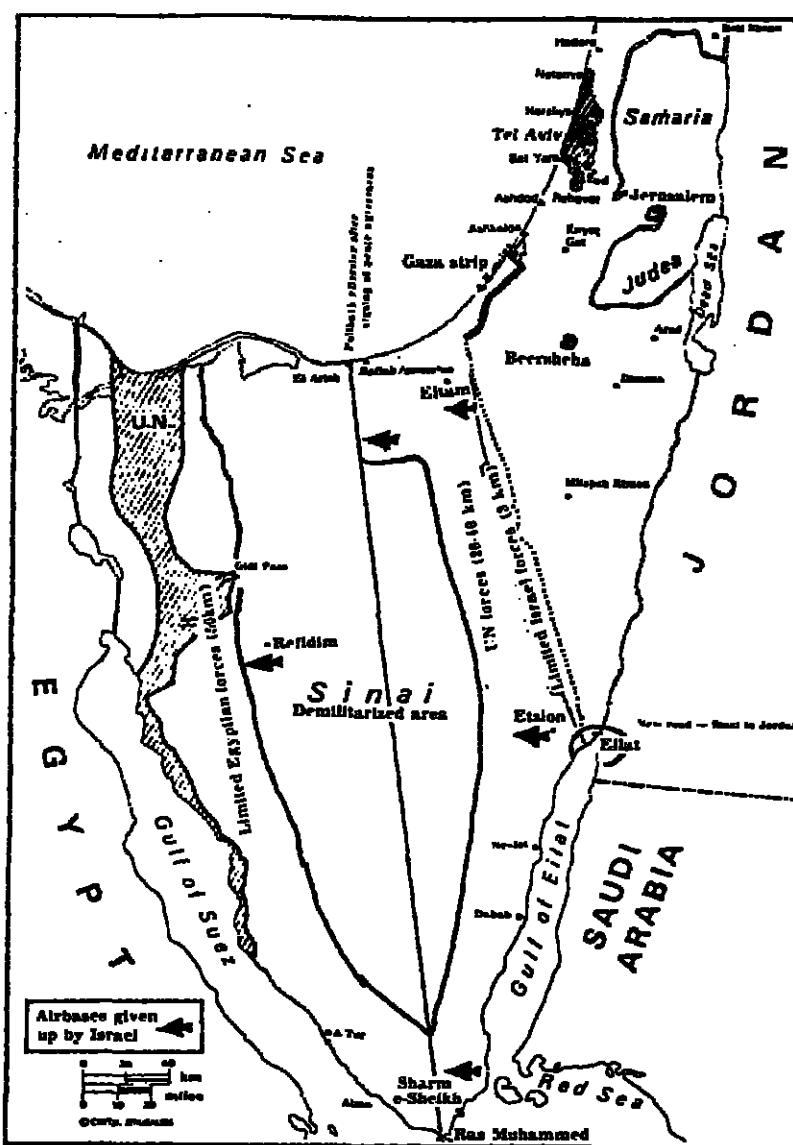
PARTICIPATING IN THE PERFORMANCES:

Script: Haim Hefer
Director: David Levin
Musical Director: Martin Moscovitz
Decor: Dov Ben-David
Masters of Ceremonies: Avraham Mor Shlomo Nitzan

Artists: Monica — Singer (Romania)
Zola — Marionettes
Diana Blacher — Spanish Dance
Megama Group — Hassidic songs
Ophira Gluska
Shimon Lavi — Singer (Argentina)
Seven Piece Orchestra

This evening's entertainment will include the screening of films and slides.

Knesset debates peace agreements with Egypt



Unofficial map of Sinai after the Camp David accords.



Interior Minister Yosef Burg speaks at the Knesset yesterday with Southern District police commander Nitzan Arye Ivtzan (center) and his recently appointed deputy, Tat-Nitzan Yehoshua Caspi. (Rahamim Israeli)

must not become a partisan issue. The Camp David framework agreements bear the seeds of concluding the bloody wars that have plagued us for decades. Dismantling of the settlements is indeed a traumatic experience for the nation. But it's worth it for peace.

Yitzhak Yitzhaki (Likud): Let us rally around peace now, and not unite only for war. Even the price we must pay for peace is not too high when you realize that letting this opportunity pass by would be a crime on our part.

Amal Nassar el-Din (Likud): The experience of the Druse residents of Israel proves that friendly relations and cooperation between different ethnic communities is possible in this region. Israel must beware of creating a situation in which the Druse would feel they are no longer needed (with peace having been attained with Egypt).

Shlomo Gross (Agudat Yisrael): Ministers should not do too much talking to the media lest they upset the peace pact. Peace must be pursued and we should not reject the outstretched hands of the Egyptians.

Elleser Avtavi (NRP): As a settler, I cannot vote for dismantling of the Sinai settlements as part of the peace agreements. Settlements have always been our security belt. I could not look into the faces of the settlers if I would vote for the agreements. I'm afraid that the surrender of all of Sinai will set a precedent for our return to the international boundaries on all fronts.

Alkiva Nof (DM): The actual peace negotiations must get started as soon as possible so that the so-called rejection front Arab states will not have a chance to sabotage the peace process. The real problem of our negotiators in the coming five years will be how to build a sturdy wall of peace on a weak foundation — weak because of the inherent threat to our security.

Gideon Hauser (ILP) said the nation must not manoeuvre itself at this time into an internal feud with one brother's arm raised against another. Today's one-time chance, with its plus and its minus, was like the one-time chance offered by the partition plan before the state was founded, Hauser said.

Elhakim Badian (Likud-Liberals) said that Begin was wise not to have imposed party or coalition discipline. This was the best alternative to a referendum under the present circumstances, and in the light of the risks entailed in the arrangement.

Arye Ellav (Shelli): Though this peace baby is not a perfectly formed infant, we must accept it as it has been delivered by midwife Jimmy Carter, and nurture it along its first steps in life. The job of the Israeli people now is to recognize the right of the Palestinian people for a state of their own. Once the Palestinians see that spirit in Israelis, they — the Palestinians — will accept us as part of this region and stretch out their hands to us in peace.

Stef Wertheimer (Shai): Mr. Begin, don't let them bait you into provocative arguments. Your job now, Mr. Prime Minister, is to reorient the people of Israel to think in terms of peace rather than in the terms of war. This means a new emphasis on economic, industrial and social themes. What hypocrisy is it for certain people today to bemoan

the removal of the Sinai settlements when all through the years they have done nothing to settle the Galilee and increase its Jewish population.

Deputy Minister Yoram Aridor (Likud-Herut) said that the struggle over Sinai was over; the struggle over Eretz Yisrael must continue. Our right to security and peace was bound up with our right to Eretz Yisrael. But the right had no value if it was not realized.

Eretz Yisrael became ours once again only when we returned to it, Aridor said. And now, if large Jewish settlements were not established in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza these areas would not be ours.

Aridor said that under the autonomy plan proposed last December, the source of governance was the Israeli administration; under the new plan, this was no longer so. Herein lay the danger.

Nor had the powers of the autonomous areas been defined, Aridor said. Who would legislate in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza? Who would sign international treaties and conventions? Who would be the owner of state lands there? Who would provide health services to the settlers? Who would be responsible for public transport to our settlements? And above all, who would decide who will decide?

Unless we ensure in the negotiations of the next three months not only the right that we must ensure, but also the practical method of continuing Jewish settlement in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza the result might be a new, *de facto*, partition of Eretz Yisrael. Aridor said that he would abstain on the vote.

Gad Ya'acobi (Alignment) took issue with Begin on two points. First, it was an illusion of the prime minister that, after giving the residents of Judea, Samaria, and Gaza self-government, he will be able, by the threat of using military force, to prevent the emergence of an independent, elected government.

Secondly, Begin insists that there is no connection between the agreement with Egypt and those that may be reached with other Arab states and the residents of the areas. Of course there is, Ya'acobi said. For example, Sadat in his letter to President Carter insisted that Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank and must be under Arab sovereignty. The Knesset rejected that view, but it was idle to think that Sadat's view would not influence the negotiations with Jordan and the West Bank residents.

Amos Hadar (Alignment): The government's conceding of a security zone on the Egyptian front will lead the Arabs and the U.S. to suggest similar concessions towards Jordan and Syria. The decision to remove the settlements in Northern Sinai will give a sharp blow to the morale of the settlers in Judea and Samaria and the Golan Heights.

Haim Bar-Lev (Alignment): The weakness of the Begin government has been exposed during the months of negotiations preceding the Camp David agreements. Israel's security requirements on the border with Egypt have fallen victim to the Government's wrong approach.

Amnon Rubinstein (Shai): Peace poses a new challenge to Israelis: face-to-face contacts with the Arab-Muslim world. Israelis will have to maintain their self-identity and preserve their social and educational standards. Prime Minister Begin will go down in history as the leader who guided us both in the era of wars and independence, and the era of peace and tranquillity.

Moshe Shahal (Alignment): A question left unanswered so far is what additional concessions we shall have to make after the Camp David process will be returned to 1967 borders. The Camp David documents use the same terms to describe the Palestinians as does the PLO.

Assaf Yaguri (Independent): We all face a difficult choice. Will the dismantling of the Sinai settlements set a precedent for our other settlements across the green line? I am for peace with Egypt, but I tell you we must realize we are heading towards a general return to our pre-1967 borders. The real problems of peace will come after the settlements are signed. One hard job we shall have will be to re-educate our children and given them a revised definition of Zionism.

Ora Namir (Alignment): I foresee a sharp drop in immigration and a bright future for immigration with the signing of the peace treaties. The real security wall we need is (not Sinai) but millions of Jewish people living in Galilee and the Negev. Shoshana Arbell-Almashanu (Alignment): The stability of peace depends on the internal changes that will take place inside Egypt after the treaty is signed. Yielding Judea and Samaria and the Gaza district to Palestinian sovereignty — the natural result of an autonomy plan — are concessions that do not fit with the national Zionist consensus and are not in tune with our security requirements.

Sara Stern-Katan (NRP) said she could not support the government's peace plan. Sadat's insistence on the liquidation of the Rafiah settlements was a dangerous trap. The Knesset must ensure that the proposal it was being asked to approve now did not serve as a precedent for future agreements.

Ehud Olmert (Labour Party) said that those in the Labour Party who have found fault with certain elements in the framework agreements should ask themselves to what extent the Labour Party and

the Peace Now movement contributed to the weakening of the government's bargaining power in recent months.

The Rafiah settlements are an obstacle to peace, Olmert said, this logic would rise up again against us with respect to the settlements of Judea, Samaria, and the Golan.

Avraham Melamed (NRP) said the sacrifice of the Sinai settlements was a tremendous price to pay, but the alternative was to muffle the chance of peace. We had sent our sons to war again and again, out of the conviction of *ein breira* — we had no choice. But we could no longer say that.

In the past decade, we had established many new settlements, but our moral strength did not increase. We must now give our attention to internal problems that have been neglected over the years because of the security situation. And above all we must strengthen our moral fibre, Melamed said.

Pessah Grupper (Likud-Liberals) said that people who had never ploughed a furrow, or even knew what a furrow was, had become champions of the settlements. Were we to blow the chance of peace because of the Sinai settlements?

Yosef Ben (Likud-Herut) said he would vote against Sadat. He was playing a very clever game. First, he had got what he wanted in Sinai. The questions of Jerusalem, of Judea and Samaria, and of the Palestinian problem, he was leaving for a later stage. The leaders of other Arab states would reap the fruits of the seeds Sadat had sown.

The framework agreements, Rom said, were the result of two dangerous conceptions of the government: that a separate agreement with Egypt was worth achieving at any price, and that once Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel, there would be no danger to Israel from its north-eastern front.

Joseph Milo (Likud): There is lots of soul searching going on in every household in Israel. The question is the feasibility of paying the price for peace. There are no clearcut answers to that question. But one thing is clear as day: had Begin returned from Camp David with no agreement, the Alignment would have begun a loud campaign deriding him, Shimon Peres would have proclaimed that he could have achieved peace with Egypt within 24 hours.

We have sacrificed Sinai for peace, but Shimon Peres was prepared to sacrifice Judea and Samaria and the Jewish settlers there. Had the Alignment and Peace Now movement backed Begin during the negotiations, perhaps we could have avoided dismantling the Sinai settlements.

Vigal Cohen (Likud): Every people has its values and symbols. For the Zionist nation settlement has always been the main symbol. Even worse than displacing 2,000 and 5,000 people from their homes, dismantling of the settlements is tantamount to destroying the Zionist dream. Sadat does not want peace, and this is proven by the fact that he has stated unequivocally that he does not want the settlements to exist there, even under Egyptian sovereignty. First, the Israeli government encourages these people to settle in the Rafiah. Approaches, and now tells them to pack up and leave. Now no future Israeli government will be able to withstand demands for a return to pre-1967 borders, or removal of settlements from the Golan Heights or the Jordan Rift.

Meir Tamir (Alignment-Mapam) said he would vote for the Government because "a bad peace was better than a war". He was most worried by the fact that the policy of self-delusion still persisted, Tamir said, and by the Government's assumption that it continued for ever and ever to rule one million Arabs in the West Bank. The race for the control of the West Bank would start forthwith, he feared, with the Government speeding up settlement, but meanwhile the Palestinians would step up their opposition. Without an answer to the Rafiah problem, there would never be peace in the region, he feared.

Sarah Doron (Likud-Herut) said it was harder for Israel's leaders to decide on peace, than to decide on war. The personal attacks on Israel's leaders were unfair and out of place she complained.

Alkiva Nof (DM) said that Israel was carrying out an asymmetric barter in which real property was being relinquished in return for mere words. The borders of Eretz Yisrael had always been determined by the capability of the nation at any particular period, he said. Calculated risks must be taken, numerous though they might be.

David Golomb (Shai): Why all this fuss about giving up the settlements? In 1948, Israeli negotiators had agreed to yield Nahariya, Hanat, and Maale Hachikma. I appeal today to the settlers of Rafiah Approaches not to stand in the way of chances of peace. The best thing to do would be to sign the peace treaty and then — within the next two years — to find a mutual agreement in which Egypt would agree to let our settlements remain.

Yosef Tamir (Likud): For me, peace is the greatest thing in the world. There is nothing greater than peace. We have become isolated in the world, and immigrants have stopped streaming to our shores. Today, the Israeli people are a happy people — though with a few doubts in their hearts at the prospects of peace with Egypt.

By ABYEN RUBINSTEIN and AMNON SITTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Yesterday's special Knesset session convened to debate the Camp David peace accords began on a mundane note when Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz was given the floor to report a tax bill.

At 10:15 a.m. Deputy Speaker Yehoshua Mordechai announced that the cabinet session was still going on and that at its request he was declaring an intermission.

This evoked shouts from the Alignment and Hadash benches to the effect that such an intermission was unprecedented. The government should adjust its schedule to that of the Knesset, it was asserted, and not the other way round.

The session was resumed at 10:35 and Moshe Shahal (Alignment) was given the floor for a point of order. He pointed out some discrepancies between the phrases "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" and "the representatives of the Palestinian people" in the official English version of the Camp David framework agreements and their Hebrew translation (as reported in *The Jerusalem Post* on Tuesday). He insisted that these be clarified before proceeding with the debate. Abramowitz promised that the government would "examine the matter" during the day.

Moshe Arens (Likud-Herut), chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, denounced President Sadat's "ultimatum demand" that before negotiations begin Israel must agree to liquidate the Sinai settlements. The Egyptian demand that families be removed from their homes and farmers from their villages was unprecedented in modern history between enlightened states and peace-loving leaders, he said.

The main importance of the settlements (and of the demand for their liquidation) lay in the security aspect, Arens said. President Carter, questioning the security value of the settlements, had asked the prime minister whether a column of 500 tanks advancing against a settlement could be stopped. But the answer was: by not removing the settlements we ensure the presence of the Israel Defence Forces, we protect ourselves against pressure to remove the IDF.

Arens noted that the prime minister said in the Knesset on Monday that the framework agreements were the path that leads to peace, that they were the best way not only for our children but for our children's children. Was it possible, Arens asked, to speak with such confidence about the future? And the future was the heart of the problem.

The security price we would have to pay under the Camp David accords was clear, Arens said: (1) withdrawal in the south to the May 1967 lines, abandonment of the Air Force bases, and abandonment of the Sinai settlements; (2) the withdrawal of the IDF from Judea and Samaria and the stationing of reduced forces in "specified security locations"; (3) impingement on and possibly the cessation of the security forces' activities to preserve public order in Judea and Samaria in the war against terrorism.

Arens said that the rosy picture painted by Begin, with an Israel-Egypt peace agreement being followed "inevitably" by similar agreements with Jordan and Syria and Arab states in the Middle East might possibly come to pass.

But it was just as possible that Jordan and Syria would not follow suit, and that we would be living under a constant threat on our eastern border, Arens said. It was all a tremendous gamble. To take account of the adversary's presumed good intentions and not of his war-making ability was foolhardy.

We were now in the midst of a process, Arens said, in which we were returning to the 1967 borders in the south, with a certain momentum towards our return to the 1967 lines in the other two sectors also.

Here the prime minister interjected: "How can you say that when Egypt will not be entering the Gaza strip at all?"

Arens: "Mr. Prime Minister, we are returning to the Eilat-Nitzana-Rafiah border. Even with regard to the Gaza Strip, I'd say that we are very close to the situation that prevailed in the past."

Yehoshua Mordechai (National Religious Party) said that despite all our doubts, we should take the road to peace — which was even more painful than the road to war. Those who have no faith in the Arabs' desire for peace are blind to the cultural changes that are taking place in the Arab world. Egypt in particular was tired of war.

The government's decision to take a single vote in the Knesset was a wise one, Warhaftig said. Since we know in advance that the relinquishment of Sinai is a condition to negotiations it would only be self-deception to hold a separate vote on that question.

Moshe Shamir (Likud-La'am) began by saying: "Mr. Prime Minister, I have no confidence in the path you are treading. I have no confidence in your policy. I have no confidence in you."

Sadat was prepared to sign a peace treaty with us only according to the Sinai model, one that calls for complete withdrawal from all the territories and the uprooting of all the Jewish settlements. Only yesterday this went counter to the national consensus in whose name Begin had spoken.

If the prime minister could talk of his pain with regard to the uprooting of settlements, then he, Shamir, could talk of pain "with respect to you and your government and with respect to the Likud." And he did not know whence to draw the confidence that even Jerusalem would not be abandoned.

Begin's policy, said Shamir, was based on the assumption that the Zionist enterprise in Eretz Yisrael was unjust. By liquidating the settlements we are admitting that we have no right to be here at all. The peace that the Knesset was being asked to approve was a counterfeit peace based on Israel's surrender.

Chaim Grossman (Alignment-Mapam) said Israel could not rule forever. We want neither sovereignty over Judea and Samaria nor a separate Palestinian state there, but only border adjustments required for security.

The government should stop playing semantic games, Grossman said. The issue is not the rights of the Arabs of Eretz Yisrael, but the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. As for settlements in Judea

and Samaria, no new ones should be established even after the three months allocated for the reaching of an Israel-Egypt agreement.

Sinyamin Halevi (Democratic Movement) said that the "cruel giving up" of the Sinai settlements was the need of the hour. There was no alternative. But this would not be a precedent for settlements in other sectors. There was no working in our favour, Halevi said, and if we held out for better terms, we would end up with nothing. No other terms for a peace treaty with Egypt existed.

Avraham Katz (Likud-Liberals) said that for the sake of true peace, we must make significant concessions, including, and perhaps mainly, territory. Now for the first time since the establishment of the state, the conditions have been created for establishing peaceful relations with Egypt.

But in no event must the agreement with Egypt serve as a model for agreements with other Arab states, Katz said. That we could never agree to.

Abba Eban (Alignment) said he had had no doubt that the achievement of Camp David was greater than the price Israel would have to pay for it. If the Knesset missed this opportunity, it would be making an error for which there was no atonement. And every member should vote as if the result depended on him alone. As for the Sinai settlements, they would not be an obstacle to peace, they would be a bridge to peace.

The government has, in effect, relinquished its demand for Israeli sovereignty over Judea and Samaria, Eban said. For what weight will such a demand have after five years of self-rule and the removal of the IDF? This point should not be glossed over.

Zeldan Atake (Shai — Change and Initiative) who spoke in Arabic although he knows perfect Hebrew, compared the leaders of Israel and of Egypt to the prophets of old, who were often criticised and rejected by their own people. He urged the West Bank and Gaza leaders not to allow extremists to work their will.

Menachem Savider (Likud-Liberals) said it was up to the Knesset to rally around Begin at this critical time and take a stand in favour of peace. There are days in the history of a people which cast their light for generations ahead, he said in a poetical vein.

Kahana Kahana (Poale Aguda) said his party opposed the Camp David agreements because they did not guarantee peace. However, they would undoubtedly bring dangers in their wake. Even Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was not sure of the outcome, Kahana noted.

David Glass (National Religious Party) told the Knesset he would not say: "I told you so and I have been telling you so for the past 10 years and more."

Glass quoted the Sages who said that "peace outgirds all else." He declared that Judaism places a greater value on "Man" (adam) than on "land" (adamah). He praised Sephardi Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef who had hailed the Camp David accords and had urged the Knesset to support them.

Meir Wilner (DFPE) said the Camp David bar to the eventual creation of a Palestine state, would make peace more remote. Israel would never be secure if the Palestine nation were not free, Wilner said. Sadat suffered from man's greediness. He pretended he had the right to negotiate in the name of the Palestinians.

Wilner said the entire people of Egypt opposed the Camp David agreements, objected to its dictator Sadat, and believed everything Sadat had done was built on sand. Zelman Shoval (Likud-La'am) said that if the Camp David agreements were as bad as some Herut critics had painted them, he could not understand why Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel had resigned and why the Arab confrontation front had convened in Damascus to attack Sadat.

Shoval said he believed the agreements were good ones, but with the proviso that more settlements be set up forthwith in Judea and Samaria. The two agreements should have been voted on separately and not as a package, he said.

Amnon Liss (Likud-La'am) said no Arab leader preached the liquidation of the Jewish people in the past more fervently than President Sadat. It was hard to accept his credibility as a bringer of peace.

However, if Sadat severed himself from his commitment to the Palestinians absolutely, there might be a prospect that his actions today were credible. Yosef Serid (Alignment-Labour) said that had Begin come back empty-handed from Camp David, his party would have condemned the Premier. But since he followed the path of peace, the Alignment was extending him its support.

Aharon Yadlin (Alignment-Labour) said that history was now wreaking its revenge on Menachem Begin for the blindness which had afflicted him for the past 30 years, and the fact that he was cut off from political realities.

Shlomo Hillel (Alignment-Labour) said the day would come when this government would remove settlements from the Golan and the

Jordan Valley, just as it now planned to shift them from Sinai. Its present error would also lead to the emergence of a Palestine state, Hillel warned.

Ussal Baran (Alignment-Labour) said the evacuation of the Sinai villages was the "dubious" price which Begin was paying for the arrangement on the West Bank. He congratulated the Premier for having turned his bankrupt Revisionist flag.

Tamar Eshel (Alignment-Labour) described the Sinai arrangement as a sell-out in return for a *yata morgana* on the West Bank. The way was open now for the emergence of a hostile Palestine entity in Judea and Samaria, she warned.

Avraham Katz (Alignment-Labour) said that Israel would no longer enjoy defensible borders as a result of the Camp David agreements. The security of future generations was now in jeopardy. It was an enforced agreement, whereby Carter got off, Sadat got the Sinai, and Israel got nothing.

Rabbi Menachem Maccabee (Alignment-Labour) said that for all his fears, he would gladly vote for the Camp David agreements. Begin would go down in history thanks to the fact that he was now turning his back on everything he had preached all his life, he said.

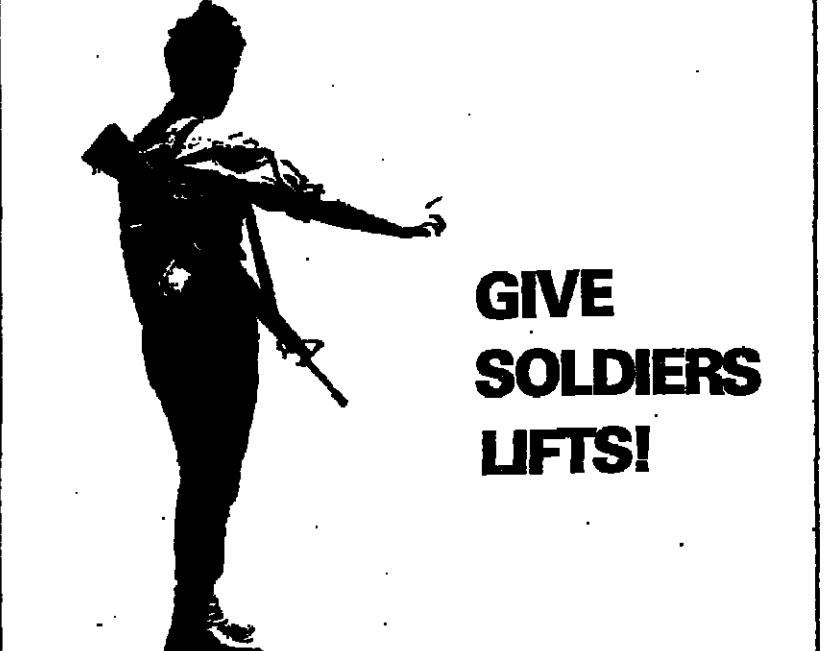
Shulamit Aloni (CRM) said that Israel had never annexed the Rafiah Approaches and its settlers did not have a *kushan* (life deed) to the land there. She therefore did not understand the mysticism of men like Yigal Alon about Sinai settlements when he himself attacked Herut for its mysticism, too.

Dev Shlansky (Likud): After weighing the pros and cons of the issues involved, I tend to put my trust in Begin. We would have been in an unfortunate position indeed if the former (Alignment) government were now speaking for Israel rather than Begin. The Alignment has always favoured concessions on the West Bank and Gaza District. As a Likud member, I am being asked for my vote, but my conscience.

Self-Eddin Zaidi (United Arab List): God forbid that the agreements fall by the wayside... the dreams of Palestinians for independent statehood must not fall... Why do people talk about "paying the high price" for peace? Is restoring land to its rightful owners to be considered "paying a price"?... May God bless Begin, Sadat and Carter.



Gush Emunim leader Hanan Porat addresses supporters outside the Knesset during yesterday's debate. (Harari)



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BUSINESS & FINANCE

TEL AVIV STOCKS Lacklustre market as prices ease lower

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Prices continued to ease on the equity market yesterday, although the selling was less pronounced than earlier in the week. Trading volumes were still low, indicating a lack of interest on the part of the general public.

The early enthusiasm generated by the Gan Yavne oil find, which brought up the shares of Paz Oil Exploration, not only vanished, but investors and speculators alike were selling the shares. An offer of almost 11m. was responsible for a drop of 10 points, to 179, a decline of more than five per cent.

The floodgates of the public was particularly in the gyrations of this particular issue. In a matter of three trading sessions the shares went from a recent low to a recent high and then back again. The fact is that there is no definite news yet concerning the find and its commercial potential.

IDB was the only of the Big Three banks to show an advance. It rose by one point, to 419, in fairly active trading. Both Leumi and Hapoalim remained unchanged. Union Bank and Mizrahi were down by two points.

Mortgage banks traded at lower levels. General Mortgage eased by four, while Tefahot was backtracking by five. Carmel, which will soon bring to the market a new financing issue, was the object of selling. It was down by almost seven per cent.

Most Active Issues
Paz Oil Explo. 179 -10 IL446,000
Bank Leumi 409.5 -1 IL702,000
IDB 419 +1 IL400,000
Bank Hapoalim 414 -2 IL442,000
Convertible: 414 -2 IL442,000

Dollar-Linked Securities
Nasareth Electric Corp. "B" 307.5 307.5
Nasareth Electric Corp. "A" 307.5 307.5
Paz Oil Explo. 179 -10 IL446,000
Paz Oil Explo. 179 -10 IL446,000
Paz Oil Explo. 179 -10 IL446,000

Bank Shares
Bank Leumi 409.5 -1 IL702,000
IDB 419 +1 IL400,000
Bank Hapoalim 414 -2 IL442,000
Union Bank 414 -2 IL442,000
Mizrahi 414 -2 IL442,000

Industrial Shares
Nasareth Electric Corp. "B" 307.5 307.5
Nasareth Electric Corp. "A" 307.5 307.5
Paz Oil Explo. 179 -10 IL446,000
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Paz Oil Explo. 179 -10 IL446,000

Real Estate
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Many rush to tour Sinai while agencies prepare Egypt tours

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Thousands of Israelis are planning "last fling" tours to Sinai and Santa Katherina during the next few weeks, especially during the holiday period. At the same time, tourist companies and agencies are already planning "Pyramid" tours for Israelis.

Both Dan and Egged Tours are putting the final touches on four to five-day tours of Egypt.

Dan Tours officials are in daily telecommunication with Egyptian tourist agencies in preparation of the tours. According to the plan, the Israelis will spend three nights in Cairo and one in Alexandria. The price has not yet been set. If a peace agreement is signed in November, Dan Tours hopes to inaugurate its tours in December.

Egged Tours also hopes to be ready by December. It too is holding daily conversations with Cairo via telephone. "It's difficult to get connected, but we manage," A. Neuman, the head of Egged Tours, told The Post.

He does not know how much it will cost. Two types of tours may be offered. One will be what the trade calls bus-tour, (travelling by bus and from Egypt), the other will be bus-plane (travelling one way by bus and returning by plane).

A number of other private travel agencies are also preparing tours to Egypt.

For their Sinai tours Egged and Dan Tours, along with many other small touring companies, are booked solidly till after the Succot holidays.

Egged Tours is receiving an average of 20 telephone calls a day from large plants that would like to arrange tours during the holiday period. Calls from private persons run into the hundreds a day.

According to Neuman, there are two bottlenecks for Sinai tours. One is that Sinai hotels cannot accommodate the large numbers of visitors. The main reason is that October is the beginning of the season for tourism from Scandinavia, and nearly all the hotels are booked till spring. The second bottleneck is that the Santa Katherina monastery is

closed on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. On the other days of the week it allows in only 300 visitors a day.

Egged plans to solve part of the problem by proposing tours during which travellers sleep in tents or in the open in sleeping bags.

Both Egged and Dan Tours emphasized that they are continuing their special Sinai tours for tourists, who have hotel bookings.

The Nature Protection Society is planning ten Sinai tours during Succot, which are almost completely booked up. The four-day tour costs IL1,600. The Society is also preparing tours to Egypt, but spokesmen said it is too early to discuss detailed plans.

The Poraz Publishing House is rushing to bring out the first Hebrew guide book for Egypt for Israeli tourists. The author is former Knesset member and editor of Ha'Olam Haze, Shalom Cohen, who was born in Alexandria and spent some time in Egypt last winter as a journalist.

Peace will help attract 2m. tourists a year Most Sinai tourism operators would carry on under Egypt

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The government has yet to issue any directives for tourist development projects in Sinai and development loans are still being given out as usual, Yosef Wolf, director of the Tourist Development Corporation, said yesterday.

In an interview with The Jerusalem Post Wolf said that so far Sinai has not been frozen for projects on the Red Sea coast, from Eilat to Sharm-el-Sheikh. But he added that private investors have stopped work in the area and are adopting a wait-and-see attitude.

He said that he has no doubt that concrete instructions from the government will come soon. In any case, since September 19 there have been no new requests for tourist investment projects in Sinai.

He could not say how much had been invested in Sinai tourism since the Six Day War. As for possible compensation to investors in the region, this was a question which would be part of the negotiations between Israel and Egypt, he said.

Practically every investor in the area has expressed his willingness to remain and work under Egyptian rule.

He pointed out that if peace is a reality, there should be no difference between Israeli investments in Egypt and, for example, British tourism projects in Sinai. Another possible development, he said, would be joint-tourism projects between Israel and Egypt.

In any case, he added, peace would certainly provide an impetus to tourism in the region. Visitors to Arab states would include Israel in their tour.

Dollar picks up as August trade deficit narrows

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The U.S. foreign trade deficit narrowed to \$1.62b. last month after a shortfall of \$2.99b. in July, the Commerce Department announced yesterday.

The huge improvement in the U.S. trade figures immediately boosted the dollar's value on the world's foreign exchange markets and the price of gold fell dramatically.

Gold was fixed at \$214.80 an ounce on the London bullion market, after the figures were released yesterday afternoon — a drop of \$2.35 on the morning fix price.

In Frankfurt the dollar rose one pfening to 1.9498 German marks in hectic trading following the announcement, dealers said.

The improvement was much bigger than the markets had expected, and in Zurich the dollar climbed over a psychological important \$1.50-Swiss franc level, through which it crashed on Monday.

August exports rose 8.7 per cent over July, while imports dropped 4.7 per cent.

In August 1977, the U.S. trade deficit, which has been a major cause of the dollar's weakness against other currencies, had been \$2.42b.

The picture for 1978, however, was not so good. In the first eight months of this year the U.S. built up a deficit of \$20.98b., compared with a shortfall of \$18.02b. for the same period of 1977.

Th August figures showed that steel, television and car imports all dropped last month. The three items have traditionally weighed heavily in the adverse U.S. trade balance.

"We have to face it," said a Frankfurt foreign exchange dealer. "The basic tendency of the dollar is upward and it doesn't look like anything will change it."

He was commenting yesterday after another uneasy day for the dollar on world money markets. The troubled American currency improved momentarily after the announcement of a lower U.S. trade deficit in August, but it fell back later and closed mostly lower.

Tax exemptions for medical expenses updated

By SHELOMO MAOZ

Income tax exemptions for the cost of medical treatment up to IL17,000 a year can now be claimed, the Knesset Finance Committee decided yesterday. The new ceiling will come into effect in October. The old ceiling, which had not been amended since April 1975, was IL7,000.

During the discussion in the Knesset, MK Amnon Rubinstein (Shai) said that while the Treasury has amended all tax exemption clauses during the last four years, it forgot to adjust the exemption for medical treatment.

According to paragraph 44 of the income tax regulations, a person is allowed deductions for medical expenses over IL4,000 but not exceeding IL7,000 per year. Now the limit is raised to IL17,000, but no more than 12.5 per cent of a person's total annual income.

The Knesset Finance Committee also decided that from now on the ceiling for medical expenses will be readjusted regularly along with those of other tax exemptions.

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President Yitzhak Navon will present the President's Volunteer Award (1978) to individuals or groups for outstanding volunteer activities.

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Zim pays \$1m. to escape prosecution in the U.S.

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Zim has reached an agreement with the U.S. Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) which allows it to keep its books closed from the FMC in return for a million dollar payment. The payment will be made in five annual instalments of \$200,000 each.

The Zim spokesman said yesterday that the agreement was reached following the investigation the FMC had made into allegations that American and foreign shipping firms, including Zim, had granted freight charge reductions to their customers on the transport of cargoes to and from the U.S.

American law forbids any reductions from the officially approved rates and provides fines for offenders. The spokesman noted that such reductions were quite usual in all other countries.

The spokesman, Elyahu Shragal,

stressed that Zim had not admitted to making any reductions, but had agreed to make the million dollar payment rather than reveal details of all its dealings. Such details would include the shipping of military cargoes from various parts of the world, which Zim would not be permitted (by our authorities) to reveal for security reasons.

In addition to the payment Zim has also undertaken to take all necessary steps to prevent the granting of reductions by its American bureau. The FMC will, on its part, refrain from filing suit against Zim and its employees regarding the issue.

Shragal emphasized that the FMC investigation had included all shipping companies, American and foreign, active in the U.S. Several of the companies had agreed to payments "far in excess" of the million dollars Zim had agreed to pay.

Lockheed offers \$15m. trade if El Al buys Tri-Star jets

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The American Lockheed Corporation, a principal supplier to the U.S. government of military aircraft, missiles and space vehicles, has expressed its willingness to place orders worth \$15m. for various items produced in Israel.

The offer is in connection with Lockheed's desire to sell El Al two Tri-Star 1011 jets. The transaction is in the order of \$80m. and Lockheed is ready to purchase locally produced equipment for 25 per cent of the proposed cost of the jets.

The company's vice-president, Dean Taylor, proposed the deal in a letter to the Israeli Government. The news came as a result of a visit here by a group of senior executives from Lockheed which was headed by P. Paul, purchasing manager of the company.

The group spent five days in the country and met with top-level government officials, heads of private industry and members of the Knesset. Visits were also made to a number of industrial plants for a first-hand look at the possibilities.

In approximately two weeks a group of buying agents will come here to work on placing specific orders. The Tri-Star jet is generally con-

Too much bread is thrown away

Post Economic Reporter

About half of all families throw away various amounts of bread every week, while 20 per cent throw away a whole loaf or more during, it emerges from a survey by the Institute for Applied Social Research and the Communications Institute of the Hebrew University.

The survey was carried out in the four big cities and in towns around Tel Aviv. It was ordered by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism.

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and Culture
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SHANAN .7.7.7

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Notice to Owners of Real Estate in Israel who Live Abroad

It has recently been decided to take steps against the owners of real estate who have not paid the property tax due.

The Income Tax and Property Tax Commission intends to apply to the Execution Office for permission to sell real estate, the owners of which have not paid the tax as required by law.

We appeal to property owners in Israel whose place of residence is abroad to pay their outstanding property tax, either directly or through their representatives in this country.

WALL STREET

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Ford	45%	Monasato	—
Gen Dynam	81%	NCR	—
Gen Foods	82%	Occ Pet	—
Gen Motors	82%	Pan Am	—
Gen Tel	82%	Phil Int	—
Gen Tire	82%	Polaroid	—
Gillette	29%	RCA corp.	—
Graca	14%	Royal Dutch	—
Gulf West	34%	Sears Roe	—
Guil Oil	34%	Singer	—
Honeywell	27%	Sony	—
IBM	44%	Sperry Rand	44%
Int Paper	31%	Teledyne	88%
Int. T & T	82%	Texas Ins	24%
John John	24%	Texaco	—
LTV	24%	Tw	—
Liton	29%	Twent Cent	24%
Lockheed	41%	U.S. Steel	28%
Macy	31%	West Union	19%
McDon-Doug	2%	Westworth	—
Modell	—	Xerox	84%
Modell	—	Zenith	16%

Provided through the courtesy of the Foreign Securities Department of Bank Hapoalim, B.M., Tel Aviv. Tel. 251420.

NY banks hike prime lending rates

NEW YORK (AP). — The stock market turned downward yesterday as large New York banks joined in a prime rate increase.

The Dow Jones average of 80 industrial stocks, up more than 4 points in early trading, was off nearly 7 half an hour before the close. Losers slightly outnumbered gainers among New York Stock Exchange-listed issues.

The government reported that the U.S. had its second smallest deficit of the year last month. The dollar rallied briefly against foreign currencies on the news, and stock prices followed suit. But by mid-day both the dollar and the stock market had turned downward. Late in the day New York's Chase Manhattan and Chemical Banks raised their prime lending rates from 9.5 to 9.75 per cent, matching an increase posted on Monday by the First National Bank of Chicago and Philadelphia's First Pennsylvania Bank.

FOREIGN CURRENCY			
Yesterday's foreign exchange rates against the Israeli pound, for U.S. dollar transactions under \$5000, and transactions in other currencies under the equivalent of \$5000.			
U.S.	18.2000	18.1900	
Switzerland	34.2584	34.2614	
Swiss Fr.	22.2793	22.2820	
Belgian Fr. (10)	5.9848	5.9824	

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THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Founded in 1932 by the late GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955
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JERUSALEM BRANCH (eds. subscriptions) 6 Rehov Aristobulus, Telephone 223986
Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The Jerusalem Post Ltd.
Printed at The Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem, Registered at the G.P.O.
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1978 • VOL. XLVIII, No. 14432

Difficult but definite — yes

THE DIE has been cast. After a wearying all-day debate, the Knesset was expected to endorse the Camp David agreements with what could, ordinarily, have been termed a comfortable majority. In the circumstances, though, the majority was not due to be comfortable.

It would thus be surprising if the tremors caused by the Knesset line up failed to register throughout the entire political system.

Legally speaking, Mr. Begin was not bound to obtain the approval of parliament for the two "framework of peace" accords. Politically, it was inconceivable that he should neglect to do so. He could hardly have forgotten that the previous regimes undertook to hold not just a Knesset vote but a referendum on any decision to cede parts of Eretz Yisrael to foreign rule.

The present administration has not, so far, adopted any such measure, but it is arguable that the practical effect of the steps it has already taken might be even more far-reaching. If not a plebiscite, then, the least that Mr. Begin would have been expected to seek was the consent of the people's representatives.

All the same, it was a risky move, and the Premier tried, from the start, to make it as easy for himself as possible. It was obvious that the inclusion of a proviso for the dismantling of the Yamit settlements would make the whole Camp David peace concept utterly anathema to the Knesset hawks, notably within Mr. Begin's own Likud camp.

The attempt to separate the two issues was only scotched by the Alignment's clear warning that it would boycott the vote if any such cynical manoeuvre were carried out. This would have resulted in so small a margin of success, as to seriously jeopardize the government's position, and possibly peace itself.

Mr. Begin also sought to minimize the impact of defections from coalition ranks by forgoing party discipline in the vote. The move was without precedent on so high a matter of state. The Premier backed out after a few days, but immediately changed his mind again. Ostensibly, individual conscience was to be allowed no hindrance, after all.

Yet after all, it helped little. Mr. Begin found himself deserted not only by the maverick La'am faction, but by half of his very own Herut parliamentary group. He was charged by former disciples with pusillanimity and faithlessness. Were it not for the nearly solid support of the Alignment, he would not have been able to go to the Knesset with any confidence.

It is not too fanciful to suggest that he was saved largely through the exertions of the same Mr. Peres whom he had only a day earlier, in a show of singular ungraciousness, accused of jealousy and pettiness.

Having just performed a feat of peacemaking never attained in the country's history, he found himself with the shakiest political base at home. His only reliable partners in the Likud at the moment are now the Liberals, abetted from within the coalition by the DMC rump. This is nothing much to crow about.

Moreover, those who were in favour of the Camp David agreements were less for Mr. Begin — or even for Mr. Begin's policy — than for peace. Judging by their speeches from the rostrum, Knesset Members intoned "yes" with high hopes, but with very heavy hearts.

The Knesset, to be sure, is not always a mirror of the electorate. It is probable that the Premier's standing among the people, as the country's man-of-peace, is far stronger than was shown in the parliamentary debate. If elections were somehow held directly for the office of premier next week, Mr. Begin would no doubt win hands down.

But such elections are not about to be held, and more important, Mr. Begin has been reported in no mood to dissolve the Knesset. He would, in any case, need to rebuild his party base first, and this could force a general political realignment, anchored in the realities of today and not of a decade, let alone five decades, ago.

This, again, might not be a bad thing, but it would probably be a long-term proposition. In the short-term, the possibility of a national unity government was faintly raised in the Knesset yesterday, as the only sure way of carrying on the unfinished work of peacemaking — which may well mean the making of further compromise.

Thus, however looked at, yesterday's Knesset session may turn out to have been historic in more sense than one.

Political acrobatics

MARK SEGAL focuses on the imposed settlement involving spectacle of politicians perform — the abandonment of all our ing somersaults to justify "an customary guidelines."

DAVID BEN-GURION would have played it differently. He would have gone on T.V. and radio and told the nation the unpleasant facts, and concluded by evoking some prophetic vision of the glowing future facing a peaceful Middle East. The Old Man had his faults, but when it came to the crunch he presented the unvarnished truth to the people. That is how he behaved during the withdrawal from Sinai in 1956. That was why the people trusted and loved him.

However, our sixth prime minister plays it otherwise. Instead of telling us the harsh fact that he brought home an imposed settlement involving the abandonment of all our customary guidelines, Menachem Begin has preferred to wrap up reality in saccharine phrases, organizing for himself a papal welcome home plus a royal walkabout.

Like most Israeli citizens, I hail the prospect of peace that Begin brought back from Camp David. But I do think that as units in a parliamentary democracy we are entitled to know the full price that we are expected to pay. That is an integral element of the legitimate rights of the people of Israel.

A member of the Begin administration, Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Zilpuri, put it in the baldest terms and at the level of the lowest common denominator when he said to the dissenters in his Herut party: "None of you is ready to cut your living standards by forgoing American aid, nor can we do without U.S. arms."

Fair enough. Last Zilpuri is being honest in his own way. But why doesn't the prime minister unwrap the gift package he brought home for Rosh Hashana and let us see what's inside? Or does he fear that we may find a Pandora's box?

TO JUDGE by what we have been allowed to know so far, the shape of the imposed settlement emerging from the fog of euphoric rhetoric is the handiwork of Dr. Brzezinski. The outlines of the new Pax Americana for the Middle East closely resemble

the guidelines laid down by the Brookings Institute working paper plus a touch or two of the Rogers Plan. It would seem that another member of the Institute's team, former U.S. Under-Secretary of State George Ball, has provided the tone of "saving Israel from herself."

Not being a Herut supporter, I cannot enjoy the luxury of relying entirely on my party leader's wisdom. That it would be so is all that is left of Revisionist ideology. One may not always like what Gushin Cohen says, or her partisan style of protest, but at least one cannot doubt the depth of her sincerity.

While unhappy with Mrs. Cohen's breach of parliamentary procedure during the Knesset debate's opening session, one can sympathize with her sense of outrage at what she considers a betrayal of the fundamental tenets of her faith. Unlike her male colleagues who, having agonized to all and sundry, allowed their dissent to expire with a whimper, she at least had the guts publicly to challenge the party chairman.

It is more than ironic that the Liberal members of the Likud Executive led by chairman Avraham Shari, and Abdu's Eliezer Seider, should have come to Begin's rescue in blocking a bid by Herut's Moshe Arens and La'am's Yigal Cohen to embarrass the government by forcing a separate vote on the Camp David proposals and the removal of settlements. This is the furthest point from base that Begin has yet led his followers to in the painful process of teaching the Likud the realities of government.

THERE have been so many somersaults as politicians have shifted positions in order to toe the line laid down by Premier Begin, that one might believe one's witnessing a political circus with an acrobatic show in full pelt, rather than the most fateful debate that has faced this nation in many years.

My contemporaries have found themselves clinging to tired clichés in order to describe the goings-on, but the moment of truth is really

upon us. However, no one would know this from the unedifying spectacle of some of our politicians' performances. To use another tired phrase — it was not their finest hour.

Few were ready to bear the conclusions of their own actions, especially the two La'am Ministers, Yigal Hurwitz and Eliezer Shostak. If this, for them, was the issue, how could they bear to carry on as usual and cling to the Cabinet seats?

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer provided no educational example this week as he pursued a tortuous balancing act, trying to save his conscience, his political constituency and his Cabinet job simultaneously. As for Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon — after years of pampering Gush Einumim and enjoining their messianic schemes with public funds, he suddenly turned his back on them, accepting a pullback in Sinai which under the previous government he decried as "betrayal."

Defence Minister Ezer Weizman emerged with the strongest credibility, especially after he dealt with Gush Einumim's mini-rebellion in the most effective manner. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan remained a fascinating character, with his demonstration of super-pragmatism revealing a bottomless well of cynicism. His predecessor, Yigal Alon, came out less well. After years of heading the dovish camp while in government, he suddenly did a somersault and took charge of the hawkish opposition to the Camp David proposals in his own party.

IF THIS WAS supposed to be the big crunch we have been waiting for, it came as an anti-climax. Perhaps we were all relieved that the Americans had finally decided to resolve the Middle East mess and take the responsibility out of our hands?

The spirit of the late Pinhas Sapir must be smiling as he witnesses from the other world the fulfilment of his warnings. Did he not say that Israel would live to regret the investment of millions beyond the "green line"? Did he not fight against

Dry Bones

